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SENATE COMMITTEE SEEKS ORIGINATOR OF "ALL SAVED" NOTICE

Vice-President Franklin Declares Clerk at White Star Offices Might Have Given Out Such Information

HEARING RESUMED

It Is Announced That Foreign Witnesses Will Tell Their Stories Before Americans Are Called

WASHINGTON Admitting that perhaps some one at the White Star offices had given out a statement on Monday last that the Titanic's passengers were all safe, P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the line today disavowed all personal responsibility.

Asked point blank whether he or any other officials had sent the reassuring telegram to Representative Hughes of West Virginia, that the Titanic was proceeding to Halifax and "all were saved," on Monday afternoon at a time hours after 1500 persons had been lost, Mr. Franklin declared they had not.

"We have a big lot of employees in our office," he added. "It might have been that some one of the juniors who were answering telephones might have given out that information. But certainly none of the officers did. It is possible that such a telegram was sent from our offices but I do not know anything about it. It was unauthorized. We would like to have you ask Liverpool about it."

When the Senate investigation into the sinking of the Titanic was resumed here at 10:30 a. m. every seat in the caucus room was filled and hundreds of men and women attempted to crowd through the door.

J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, and P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president, entered the room five minutes before the time set for the hearing to begin. Attorneys Burlingame and J. Parker Kirkin, counsel for Mr. Ismay, accompanied him.

Among the government experts who are present by order of the committee are Captain Knapp, chief hydrographer of the navy; Gen. Joe H. Ulmer, chief of the steamboat inspection service, and several wireless experts.

Before opening the hearing today Senator William Alden Smith said all foreign witnesses will be called first, to permit their early return to England. All of the Titanic's crew will be called before any of the passengers tell their stories. Senator Smith declared he had not seen Assistant Secretary of State Wilson, and had received no formal protest from any British authority against summoning British citizens.

Calling the committee to order Senator Smith said:

"This inquiry is for the purpose of bringing out the important facts in connection with the loss of the Titanic. We are not at all concerned about the convenience of survivors at the hearing. I desire every person to understand that he is here solely by the courtesy of the committee and that expressions of any kind from the spectators will not be permitted."

Mr. Franklin was the first witness although the committee first asked for J. D. Boxhall, fourth officer of the Titanic. When Mr. Boxhall could not be located, Mr. Franklin took the oath.

Mr. Franklin's preliminary examination was to give the organization of the White Star line, Mercantile Marine Company and its affiliated organizations. The names of P. A. B. Widener, George W. Perkins, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and J. Bruce Ismay were mentioned by Mr. Franklin among the shipping company's directors.

Mr. Franklin declared that the first intimation that the company had of the sinking of the Titanic was about 6:27 p. m. Monday evening when a message was received from Captain Haddock of the Olympic announcing that the vessel had gone down and about 650 persons saved.

When asked if any officer of the White Star line had tried to control the course of the ship, Mr. Franklin said:

FRANCE AWAITS NEWS FROM FEZ REGARDING RISING

(By the United Press)

PARIS The absence of despatches from Fez, where the Moroccan troops have mutinied against French intervention, led to the belief today that the uprising had assumed serious proportions and that the French troops may find control of the situation hard.

The last despatch was meager and reported 800 rebels slain in a street conflict and the imprisonment of 2000 more. All the Europeans were concentrated in the Sultan's palace, where French troops aided by reinforcements from the barracks at West Meknes, were on guard.

The absence of news led to the belief that the rebels may have stormed the palace. The Patrie declares that the government has stopped all press despatches and the government declares that all but one of the five government operators at Fez have been slain and that the survivor cannot handle despatches.

FRANCE AND SPAIN AGREE

The Spanish-French negotiations regarding Morocco are considered virtually terminated, says a Madrid cable message to the New York Herald. The government may be able to communicate the result to the Cortes, reopening May 1. The army of 175,000 will be reduced to 155,000. The Riff and Kabyle tribes are becoming more pacific.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED AT CONVENTION

On July 2, 3, 4 and 5 the eighty-first annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction will be held at North Conway, N. H.

Round table conferences and department meetings are to be held at which concrete questions and school problems of today will be discussed. According to the preliminary announcements being made of the convention, special attention is to be given to the ideals and influence of the college today in New England life.

The evening of the Fourth of July is to be devoted to patriotic exercises and during the day there will be a trip up Mt. Washington, with stops at Bretton Woods and at Crawford Notch.

The officers of the institute are: President, Charles T. C. Whitecomb, Brockton; vice-president, Frank H. Beebe, New Haven; secretary, Wendell A. Mowry, Central Falls; treasurer, Carlos B. Ellis, Springfield; assistant secretary, Josiah W. Taylor, Augusta, Me.; assistant treasurer, George H. Whitcher, Berlin, N. H.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE ROAD HELD TRUST

WASHINGTON—In the United States supreme court today the case of the United States against the St. Louis Terminal Company and others involving alleged violations of the Sherman act in the matter of tolls over the Eads bridge at St. Louis was remanded to the lower court with directions that within 90 days a plan of reorganization shall be perfected which shall give full competition and reasonable rates to all users of the bridge.

PARKMAN HOUSE TO BE CONSIDERED

Mayor Fitzgerald will meet the Parkman tunnel committee of the city council this afternoon to discuss the disposition of the Parkman house in Beacon street. Patriotic and friendly societies have been asking for a nominal rental of the various floors of the Parkman house and it will probably be decided this afternoon what is to be done with the building.

COUNCIL TO CONSIDER OUTLAY

Increases in the number of men and salaries in the fire and police departments and additional apparatus involving an additional expense of \$310,000 will come up for consideration at the meeting of the city council this afternoon. At the meeting 250 jurors will be drawn.

POWERS SCHOOL YEAR ENDS

Commencement exercises of the Leland Powers school class of 1912 will be held this evening in Steinert hall.

TAX ON FOREST LAND MAY BE ACTED ON BY HOUSE AT EARLY DATE

Method of Levy Seems Only Moot Point to Settle—Western Members May Take a Decided Stand

AMENDMENT ASKED

Constitution Committee Has Made a Favorable Report—Proposed Tax on Wild Land Meets Opposition

Action in the movement to secure taxation of forest lands in the commonwealth is anticipated by the House this week. While the House seems to be generally agreed on the proposition there is a division as to whether the taxation should apply to both standing timber and the land or to but one of these. A number of members from the central and western part of the state headed by Representative Flower of Greenfield favor taxation of standing timber apart from the land. Whatever discussion is given to the problem is expected to turn largely on an effort by these members to secure this provision.

An amendment to the state constitution is required to secure the proposed forest taxation. A resolve for an amendment was reported unanimously by the committee on constitutional amendments.

It provided, in substance, that power is granted to the Legislature "to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth."

It is to the words "wild and forest lands" that objection is raised by the western members. A large part of the western section of the state is composed of uncultivated land on which timber might be grown and which is not at present used for that purpose. Taxation of such property, it is claimed by some western members, would work a hardship in many instances, to them propose to tax only where timber is actually grown.

As the resolve was submitted by the committee, no provision was made for proportional taxation throughout the state. It is understood that a motion will be made to amend by providing such a clause in the measure.

The subject of forest and forest land taxation has been vigorously pushed at the State House for several years, but without the success that has attended this year's efforts. Governor Foss assisted in the movement by including in his inaugural message a recommendation for proper forest land taxation. This had a tendency to draw the support of the eastern Democrats to the proposition and to solidify the scattered forces that had tried to secure such legislation in previous years.

EIGHT LOWELL MILLS OPEN AS THE STRIKE ENDS

LOWELL, Mass.—For the first time in four weeks the great mill gongs announcing the opening of the mills which have been shut down since 15,000 textile mill operatives struck, were sounded today.

With the exception of 1200 or 1500 operatives who left Lowell to work in other mill towns, every employee who has been idle for 28 days went back, as they had voted to do Saturday afternoon at the South Common mass meeting. There was no sign of disorder.

The mills which opened today are the Lawrence, Tremont, Suffolk, Merrimack, Hamilton, Boott, Prescott and Appleton.

WOMEN TO TALK IN STRIKE INQUIRY

At a hearing to be given today by the House committee on rules on an order for an investigation of the strike at the Roxbury Carpet Company a delegation of women strikers is expected to be present to testify in favor of the proposed examination. Mrs. Glendower Evans has offered her assistance to the strikers and may be present at the hearing.

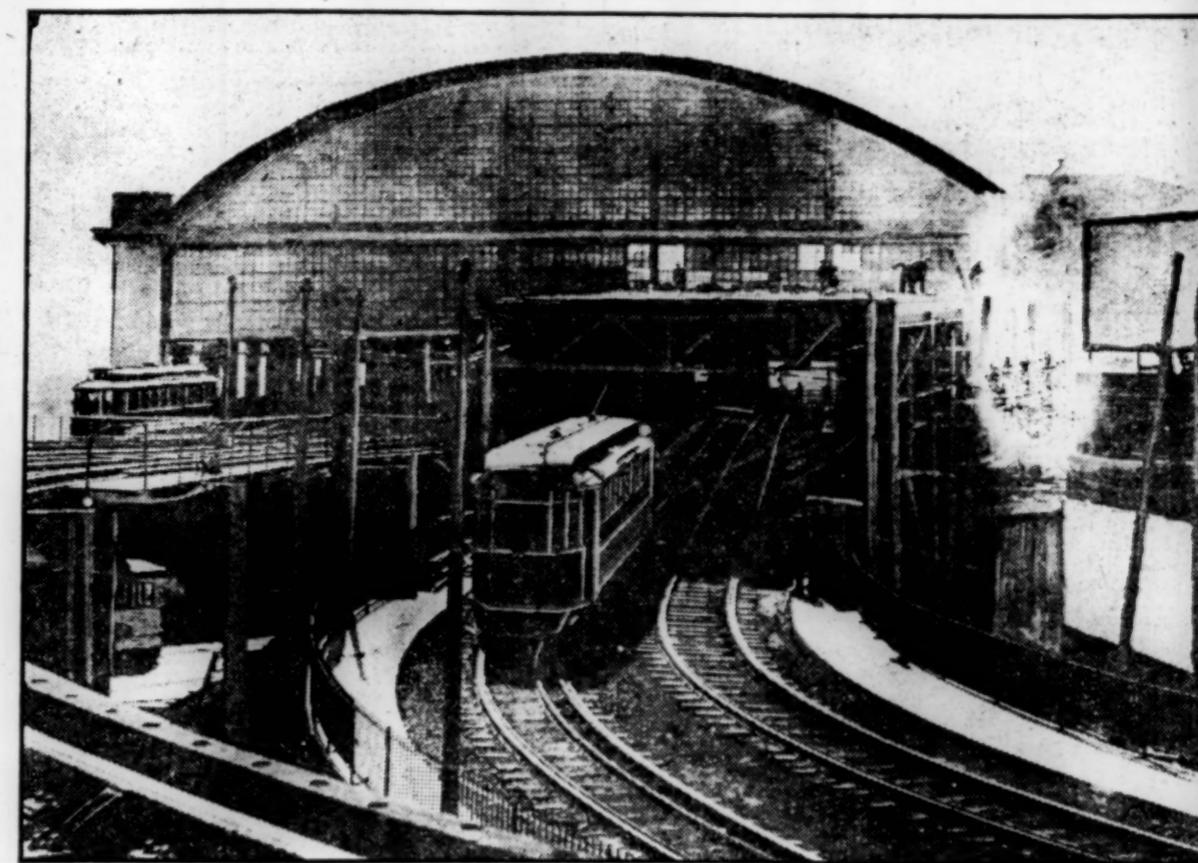
MR. TAFT TO OPEN ABINGTON BRIDGE

ABINGTON, Mass.—President Taft is said to have accepted the invitation to attend the dedication of the memorial arch and bridge at the two hundredth anniversary celebration on June 10, Daniel R. Coughlin, chairman of the committee on arrangements, received this word today from Congressman Harris.

TORNADO IN TWO STATES

CHICAGO—Advice received here today say that five persons were killed by a tornado at Grant Park, Ill., near Kankakee, and several persons injured. Property damage was estimated at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. At Bush, Ill., 20 to 30 were reported killed, and at Morocco, Ind., nine are reported killed and 20 hurt.

NEW ADDITION TO CHARLESTOWN TERMINAL



Extension at right center to house new system of separated loading and unloading platforms on Medford-Somerville-Arlington side of station

SULLIVAN SQUARE DEPOT EXTENSION NEARLY COMPLETED

Extension of the station proper at the Sullivan square terminal of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, in the form of a roof over the Medford-Somerville-Arlington incline, is nearly completed. The loading platform to be erected over Main street for the inbound elevated trains will be started this week and the superstructure of the bridge to connect the station extension with this outbound loading platform will proceed.

The extension is about 100 feet wide at the station end and extends down the incline 100 feet narrowing to a width of 25 feet. It is built out beyond the side of the present incline to allow for the straightening of the tracks of which there will be but three, one inbound unloading and two outbound loading tracks, and for the extension of the unloading platform from the station proper.

Machinery for the escalator which has been installed from the lower level to open on to the loading platform over Main street is now going on. A new stairway for the same purpose is yet to be built.

The three opening to serve as exits from the unloading platform of the surface cars to the new elevated train loading platform are cut through the wall of the station and are rapidly being finished up. The surface car loop track is done and but awaits the construction of the other facilities to be connected.

Work on the Boston Elevated seven-minute line to run between Andrew square and the junction of Massachusetts avenue and Southampton street, is being pushed and will be completed by July 1, it was announced today.

Three hundred and fifty men are now employed and rails have been laid from Massachusetts avenue to Burnham street, about one quarter of the distance.

The widening of Preble street, South Boston, is advocated by the Andrew Square Improvement Association, as it would complete a straight and broad road to City Point.

OPERATORS AND MINERS TRYING TO COME TO TERMS

NEW YORK Sub-committees, representing anthracite miners and operators, are meeting at the Union League Club. The meeting will probably last all day. This is expected to be the final session. A settlement, it is said, has already been virtually reached. The basis of settlement is a 5 per cent increase in wages, and indirect recognition of the union.

There will be no direct recognition of the union, and no acceptance of the proposed check off system. The operators' committee of 10 and representatives of miners, known as the big committee, are expected to meet soon to act on the report of the sub-committee.

TURKEY WATCHES ITALIAN FLEET

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Orders were issued today to the land fortifications at the entrance to the Dardanelles to guard the channel against the Italian fleet which is reported to have mobilized in the Gulf of Saros. The Turkish war council is said to have been disturbed by the return of the fleet which was believed to have given up all hope of penetrating to the sea of Marmara.

RAILROAD PRESIDENTS TAKE STRIKE PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN HANDS

Situation Becomes so Grave as Hour for Armistice to End Nears They Relieve General Managers

UNION STANDS FAST

Chief of Engineers' Brotherhood Says 50,000 Men Will Be Called Out Unless Concessions Are Made

FEATURES OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RAILROADS AND THEIR ENGINEERS

Time Set for Expiration of Armistice—3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Number of Engineers Affected—50,000.

Railroads Involved—All lines east of Chicago and north of the Ohio river.

What the Engineers Demanded—

Average wage increase of 18 per cent; standardization of runs and extra pay when held up at terminals, with certain technical demands relating to work on certain lines.

What the Railroads Said—Not earning enough to warrant increased wage in view of public demands they are confident of success.

At the end of last week the Taft managers claimed 388 votes for him and conceded 194 to Colonel Roosevelt, counting Oregon and Nebraska. The Roosevelt managers, on the other hand, claim 239 votes, including Nebraska and Oregon, and concede but 85 votes to President Taft. They claim that 118 votes are uninstructed and that the 160 votes represented by the contests they have brought should not yet be counted for either side.

The Taft managers claim all the uninstructed votes and do not concede the validity of the contests which have been brought in a majority of the districts that have declared for Taft, particularly the districts in the southern states.

The Roosevelt people agree with the Taft people in admitting that the Massachusetts primaries may determine who will be nominated at Chicago.

CONGRESSMEN WEEKS AND GARDNER HEAD TAFT CAMPAIGN NOW

Congressmen Gardner and Weeks took charge of the Taft campaign in Massachusetts today, the former establishing himself at the Taft headquarters in Young's hotel and the latter at the Taft Independent Club at 53 Congress street.

With the presidential preference primaries, the first to be held in Massachusetts, a week away, supporters of both President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are making every effort to capture the Massachusetts vote. Besides Congressmen Gardner and Weeks, Samuel W. McCall and George P. Lawrence are in Boston today and all except Mr. McCall will speak at the Tremont Temple Taft rally this evening.

At this rally Joseph Walker, former speaker of the House, will be the presiding officer and Job Hedges will be the first speaker.

Senator Borah of Idaho and Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana are in the city in the interests of the Roosevelt campaign and both will make speeches in the state this week.

As a finishing touch to the campaign the candidates themselves will arrive in Massachusetts the latter part of the week, President Taft coming on Thursday, followed by Mr. Roosevelt the next day.

In a letter sent to Mr. Roosevelt Congressman Gardner says:

"In your reply to me you have seen fit to drag in the name of Senator Crane in an unfriendly way. You, sir, are under vast obligations to Senator Crane, to whom you owe the credit for the most notable act of your career, the settlement of the great coal strike."

"Do you deny it? Have you forgotten that you are on record acknowledging it? In the interest of square dealing, I demand that you and Senator Crane produce this record."

The congressman also says that he has seen letters from Mr. Roosevelt advising President Taft to aid Joseph Cannon, their speaker.

Mr. Beveridge will start his speaking tour this afternoon at the Harvard Union, speaking this evening at Lynn and tomorrow evening at Tremont Temple. A Roosevelt Club of Brookline has been organized with Norman H. White as president. It has opened quarters in Brookline Village, at 106 Washington street. The other officers are Frederick M. Killmer, vice-president; John S. Allen, secretary; Benjamin J. Bennett, treasurer.

(Continued on page five, column four)

BOSTON ENGINEERS EXPECT NO STRIKE

There will be a compromise on the demands of the locomotive engineers to the railroads, thus avoiding a strike, according to the prevailing opinion among the engineers of railroads centering in Boston.

The question is in the hands of the railroad officials meeting at New York, however, and they have full power to call the strike or accept a compromise.

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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....10
To Foreign Countries.....2c

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Fencing This Week

BROWN UNIVERSITY ELEVEN ASPIRANTS TO START PRACTISE

Candidates for Football Team to Report for Spring Work Tomorrow—Outlook Not Over Bright

FIVE VETERANS GO

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University's football candidates will be called out tomorrow for their first spring practice under the direction of Capt. R. G. Ashbaugh and Assistant Coach Pryor. The reelection of Edward N. Robinson '96 as head coach and of John D. Pryor '08 as assistant coach, for next season, is particularly pleasing to the squad members and while prospects for the team are at present not as bright as they were a year ago there are many veterans to form the nucleus for a fast team.

Mr. Pryor, a former Brown captain and end, is especially valuable in coaching the candidates for the ends and the back-field. Coach Robinson will probably devote much of his time to the linemen, although for a few weeks Mr. Pryor will have entire charge of the practice. The men have been ordered to report on Lincoln field Tuesdays and Thursdays each week until further notice. Only preliminary football rudiments will be taken up at first. The punters will probably be allowed to limber up but it is not proposed to go through any strenuous work for the present.

Five of last year's successful team will not be in college in the fall, due to graduation in June, but some of these five probably will turn out for spring training to help Mr. Pryor develop substitutes for themselves. The loss of former Captain William E. Sprackling, E. A. Adams, Jones Donovan and W. E. Marle, will leave the team with several positions of importance to fill, but already several good players have announced their candidacy for the vacancies.

At present the coaches have no advanced information which leads them to expect any stars from the freshman class. One man, David Henry, formerly of Tufts College, will join the squad. He is now at Brown, but last fall was not eligible to play with the team. He is said to be an excellent punter.

Apparently one of the weakest positions is that of quarter back, which Sprackling has left after three years of great success. His former substitute, George Crowther, is the leading candidate for the place, but McLaughlin, quarterback on the freshman team last year and a second varsity substitute, is likely to make a strong campaign. In some ways he appears to be more fitted than Crowther, although the latter showed remarkable ability in several of the games last year.

Crowther may be placed at halfback because of his ability to run through a broken field and also because he is a good receiver of kicks. McLaughlin, on the other hand, seems to be a better manager of a team and is not so small in stature as is Crowther. Mitchell, substitute center during the last half of the season and varsity center during the first half, will probably step into Donovan's vacancy in that position. Shipley, if he goes into the game again, will probably make a good end to take the place of Adams. Captain Ashbaugh will play the other end, a place he has held successfully for two years.

For fullback Snell and Henry are likely candidates. Snell was used in that position a portion of last season, alternating with Jones, and he will probably improve in form with the training which will be given him. There will be few good substitutes to support the regulars unless the freshman class brings in some good material. Usually four or five men are recruited from this class.

The right side of the Brown line this fall will probably be made up of veterans of a year ago. Captain Ashbaugh will be at his regular place at end and Bartlett will without doubt be found at right tackle, a position which he ably filled last season. Goldberg, right guard last season, is to return to college in the fall and will probably go out for his old place.

Kulp and Kratz will probably be found at left guard and left tackle, respectively, in the first lineup of the season at least, although there may be a change on that side of the line.

BOWDOIN'S TRACK SQUAD LARGEST

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The largest squad which has ever appeared at Bowdoin College is now practising daily for the track team under Coach Marsh and Captain Cole. The track and athletic field have been put in excellent condition. Coach Marsh is holding a series of meets each Saturday afternoon for the purpose of bringing out the abilities of the various candidates.

Last year Bowdoin had the weakest track team in her history. This year by constant work throughout the fall and winter, and an active interest on the part of a large number, Bowdoin followers are hoping for a better showing, especially as the Maine intercollegiate meet is to be held on Whittier field.

MAJOR LEAGUES WILL SOON START INTERSECTION GAMES

Postponements and Poor Playing Conditions Have Given Little Chance to Judge the Relative Strength of the Teams

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1912	P. C.
Boston	5	1	833	.500
Philadelphia	4	2	.667	.167
Cleveland	5	3	.625	.250
Chicago	5	3	.625	.125
Detroit	4	4	.500	1.000
Washington	3	3	.500	.667
St. Louis	2	6	.250	.333
New York	0	6	.000	.667

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston	7	New York	6
Philadelphia	6	Washington	2
Detroit	6	Cleveland	5
Chicago	6	St. Louis	3

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Cleveland	4	Detroit	6
Chicago	8	St. Louis	3

GAMES TODAY

Washington	at	Boston	
Detroit	at	St. Louis	
Philadelphia	at	New York	

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1912	P. C.
Cincinnati	5	2	.714	.400
New York	5	3	.625	.500
Philadelphia	4	4	.500	.250
St. Louis	4	4	.500	.400
Chicago	3	5	.429	.667
Pittsburgh	2	5	.250	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cincinnati	5	Philadelphia	1
New York	4	Brooklyn	3
Pittsburgh	7	St. Louis	0

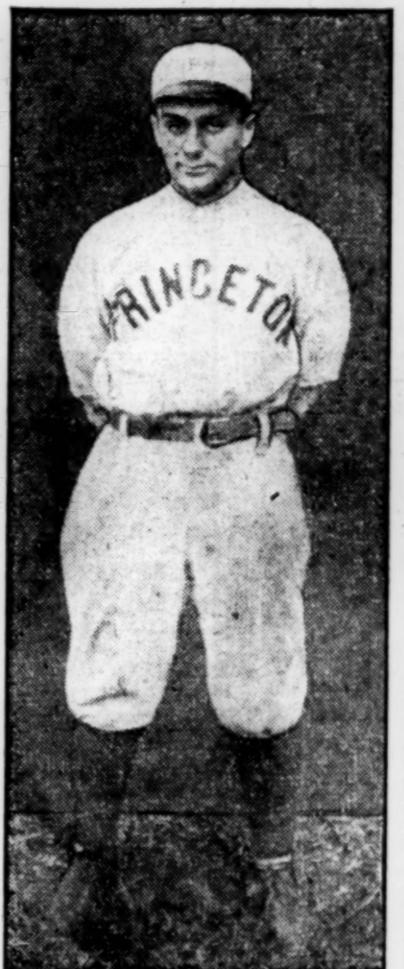
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Cincinnati	7	St. Louis	1
Chicago	6	Pittsburgh	0

GAMES TODAY

Boston	at	Brooklyn	
New York	at	Philadelphia	
Pittsburgh	at	Cincinnati	

One of the Orange and Black Squad Whose Team Is Making a Fine Showing



D. DE VITO '12
Princeton varsity baseball squad

BOSTON SCHOOLBOY CREWS BEGIN THEIR FOURTH WEEK'S WORK

Those Who Go Out on Charles From B. A. A. Boathouses Have Been More Fortunate

NOBLE REENFORCED

Boston's Interscholastic and the Schoolboy Rowing Association crews start their fourth week on the Charles river this afternoon. The schools are not as well advanced as they were last spring at this time.

Those schools rowing from the B. A. A. boathouses have been favored with better conditions than those who make the Union Boat Club their headquarters. The former crews are therefore the farther advanced. The B. A. A. crews practise above the Harvard bridge, close by the Cottage Farm bridge and whatever wind prevails does not seem to affect the water to any extent.

The East New York is improving rapidly and looks like a decided factor in the race. Philadelphia continues to have trouble in keeping its men in condition, and the added absence of Manager Dovin is a decided handicap to the team. Brooklyn got away to a good start, but has gradually sifted downward and will find it hard to keep up with the other clubs. Boston is showing a great improvement and when going right appears quite strong, but a weak pitching staff and uncertain fielding ability, due principally to the inexperienced material in the infield make the team a rather uncertain quantity, although one of marked superiority over 1911.

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Brookline, Cambridge, Boston Latin, English high, Cambridge Latin and Linden are rounding into good form. Coaches Greer and Manning are looking out for them and while very few experienced oarsmen have seats the boys are improving rapidly.

One of the heaviest crews on the river is Boston Latin's and Captain Tate predicts that the Warren avenue school will make a better showing than in past seasons. Ernest W. Soucy, Captain Tate, W. L. Robinson and W. W. Duke have been rowing three seasons and at present they look very formidable. Foremost of the second-year candidates are Paul Duff, W. Hethstone, H. C. Bean, W. Webber, John Saladine and A. Dunton.

Noble & Greenough school should be more formidable now that Homer Sweetser, the football captain, has joined the crew and will row No. 3 in the first boat. He reported Tuesday for the first time, and Arthur Lyman, who was rowing there, was moved back in the second boat.

Mark Noble, who was rowing bow in the second, replaced Wiggins, who was rowing bow in the first crew, the latter going to the third crew. The Noble first crew is rowing in the following order: Captain Chadwick stroke, Homer Sweetser 3, Mosley Taylor 2, Mark Noble bow and Cheney coxswain.

The Chicago and St. Louis American league clubs played to a 15-inning scoreless tie Saturday, the game being called on account of darkness.

The Braves will have their first tussle with Brooklyn this afternoon and if they should take the standard set so far they will give them the college championship in this sport.

David Sheen, the utility infielder released by the Chicago Nationals to Louisville and who refused to report to the latter club, has been indefinitely suspended.

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TELLS OF RACE CHARACTERISTICS ALTERED BY RESIDENCE IN AMERICA

"The Promised Land," Mary Antin's Book, Contains Remarkable Tale of Girl Immigrant's Progress

UNIQUE DOCUMENT

FACTS showing change in the physical characteristics of races subjected to an American environment have been forthcoming from anthropologists for some years past. But her is a book "The Promised Land" (Houghton Mifflin Company) by Mary Antin which tells of the mental and spiritual changes that come with residence in the United States, transformations so radical that the author speaks of "re-birth" of being "made over" of having "lost physical continuity with an earlier self."

This woman's life was begun in the "Middle Ages" of ostracism of the Jew by the Gentile as it existed on the borders of Russia 30 years ago. It tried to expand through a girlhood career in Russia facing all the variations in pecuniary destiny which a Jewish family expects where it lives in terror of corrupt officials and "pogroms." It passed through the experience of an exodus from the Russian "Egypt" across Europe and the Atlantic ocean to the "promised land" of America. It closes, so far as this narrative is concerned, with the writer a happy wife of a professor in Columbia University, with an established position in the intellectual life of the largest Jewish city of the world, and ardent in loyalty to America as a land that flows with the milk of human kindness and the honey of talent recognized.

No race seeking, in large numbers, a home in the United States has furnished a similar document equally vivid and personal in its transcription of experience in the land left behind, on the voyage across the sea, or in the first efforts to gain an economic foothold, to master the new language and to understand new social ideals and become loyal to new political institutions. There are partial revelations of the meaning of America to the Irish to be found in the biographies of men like Patrick Collins and Boyle O'Reilly, and of Germans like Follen, Lieber and Schurz. But in no case is there any such full record as is found in this story of Mary Antin a striking illustration of how largely one who is true and noble can be independent of external conditions.

This is the sort of human document that makes the professional altruist wonder whether much of his solicitude for "the poor" is not misplaced and should be diverted to folks who have everything

woman and teacher, is a symbolic, not an exceptional figure. She and her associates are the most potent Americanizers of Europeans that the nation has.

To the idealism of the immigrant father, who reverently places his children in teachers' care, sure that they will give to youth visions and vistas of democracy which he never enjoyed, these priests and priestesses answer with daily instruction and inspiration. The effect of this process upon sensitive people, such as the writer of this book, is recorded in her chapter on "My Country." Many a native-born reader of this portion of the narrative will be shamed by it into greater loyalty to nation and city. As a resident of the Russian pale one could not know the meaning of patriotism. As a Boston schoolgirl, George Washington took the place of Moses and Boston was a veritable New Jerusalem.

The characteristic (but in this case unusual) precocity of this young Jewish girl brought her friends of a sort among the journalists, authors and publicists of Boston, that not every one of her race and station can expect to have; and one of the most important phases of the record is the evidence it gives of how wiser folk of the older American stock in Boston have been reaching out to make newcomers of genius welcome. Dr Edward Everett Hale thus figures handsomely in the story; and a similar tale can be told some day of Julian Ward Howe's interest in Italians, Greeks and Armenians.

However, the chief lesson of the book is not in any exceptional attainments of the girl from Russia as she steadily passed from the primary grades at Crescent beach on through the grammar grades in Chelsea and the South End and the Boston Latin school to college; but rather in the idealism that she and her family maintained while dwellers in slums and rising in the economic scale. Persons who have read one of William James' profoundest essays in which he urges his readers to avoid assuming that because they would be unhappy in his environment in matters of religious faith as in other respects, and this book has light upon this important phase of national life. There is no clear prophecy as to the future form of Judaism; but there is a significant record of modification of inherited belief both by the author and her parents.

Well written, tingling with life and hope, and symbolic in a way of splendid chapter of Americanism past and present, this book deserves the wide sale it is certain to have.

LITERARY NOTES

AT the sale of the third part of the library of Robert Hoe last week in New York city, a Caxton first edition of John Gower's "Confession Amantis," was bought for \$10,500 for Henry E. Huntington.

"The Carnival," by Compton Mackenzie, is repeating in America its success in Great Britain.

Peace propagandists in America are expecting Alfred Noyes, the English poet, to aid the cause of international amity by readings of his poems that preach this doctrine, when he visits the United States in the fall.

The Black Cat magazine, famous for its short stories, will be issued at Salem, Mass., hereafter.

Carolyne Wells has taken to writing detective stories.

Grant Richarðs is introducing to British readers Julia Magruder's "Her Husband."

Era Pound, an American, with a reputation in London far greater than he has at home, is a devotee of Italian literature. Small, Maynard & Co. are issuing for American readers, an edition of the sonnets and ballads of Guido Cavalcanti, prepared by Pound.

That Mary Hooton Vorse was the author of the "Autobiography of an Elderly Woman," published anonymously last year, is disclosed by the publishers of the book.

The ways in which patriotism was shown by volunteers in the American civil war were many, and the varieties of talent discovered equally diverse. The career of David B. Parker, whose life story is told in "A Chautauqua Boy '61 and Afterward," illustrated this truth. Upon him finally devolved full responsibility for the mail service between Washington and the army of the Potomac under its successive commanders. His combined executive ability and integrity enabled him to work out a system of postal administration in time of war that won him the admiration of department officials at Washington and strategists like Grant. During "Reconstruction" days he also did admirable service in building up a postal service in some of the states that had seceded; and later he came into permanent confidential relations with the postoffice department.

A new business tool for the battering down of delivery costs—that's what the new Ford delivery car is. It makes horse delivery an antiquated extravagance. It increases delivery efficiency—reduces operating expenses—extends territory. It's a needed tool.

John Wanamaker is one of the many thousands of American merchants who are using a complete equipment of this truly wonderful car. Its price is but \$700 f.o.b., Detroit, complete with all equipment. Today get particulars—and Catalogue 101—from the Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon St., Boston, or from our Detroit factory.

with glimpses of India and San Francisco. The militant suffragette movement in England is touched upon.

Students of the social idealistic movement of humanity desiring an edited version of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" will find it in the book of Professor Armes of the University of California, published by the Macmillan company.

The comparative indifference of the press, in its reports of the Titanic disaster, to the passengers saved or lost who stood for literature, art and kindred aspects of life, and the emphasis put upon persons of wealth and prominence in the business world, etc., has been illuminating.

Ralph Swains, author of "A Prison Without a Wall," will arrive in the United States about May 1. His merits as a maker of finely printed books and as a connoisseur in bibliography have insured him a welcome from the Club of Odd Volumes.

The National Citizens League is about to put forth an authoritative volume on banking reform, written by leading American specialists in finance, and edited by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago.

Lord Dunraven has written a work on "The Finances of Ireland Before the Union and After," which Mr. Murray will shortly publish.

Oscar Browning, since his retirement from Cambridge University, has published an interesting book of reminiscences which was reviewed in these columns. He now proposes to bring out through Messrs. Cassells two volumes entitled "A History of the Modern World." It opens with the Napoleonic era and proceeds to discuss typical men of mark who have figured prominently in recent history.

A Fly on the Wheel; or How I Helped to Govern India," by Lieut. Col. T. H. Lewin, which Messrs. Constable have nearly ready in a revised edition of a work originally published more than 30 years ago. It deals with the author's experiences from the mutiny into which he was planted, a boy fresh from school, to the end of the first frontier war against the marauding Lushai tribes of the southeastern border of Bengal, when the author acted as political officer.

W. F. Taylor's "History of the Charterhouse," which Dents are about to publish, will find many readers, because of the intrinsically interesting nature of the subject. The great school has been described as the "masterpiece of Protestant English charity," because it was an asylum for the poor brethren, so vividly described by Thackeray in "The Newcomes," as well as a place of education for deserving lads. The school has nurtured in its walls many distinguished men, among whom might be mentioned Addison, Steele, Grotte, Thackeray, Leech, Bishop Thirlwall and John Wesley. Its founder was Thomas Sutton speaking and refreshments.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"The Status of the Teacher"—By Arthur C. Perry, Jr., Ph. D. Boston, New York and Chicago, Houghton Mifflin Company. This new number of the Riverside Educational Monographs is intended to throw light upon the whole question of the legal and professional status of the public school teacher. The chapter headings are, The Authority of the Teacher, The Responsibility of the Teacher, The Profession of the Teacher. The essay is well thought out and will be informing and helpful alike to the teacher and the citizen.

"The Riverside Readers"—Four books: Primer, First, Second, Third Readers. By James H. Van Sickle, Wilhelmina Seegmiller and Frances Jenkins. Boston, New York, Chicago, Houghton Mifflin Company. As experienced teachers and directors the authors and editors have brought expert knowledge to their task. They have taken the material of the primer from the usual environment of the child, the words being such as he is already familiar with in sound and meaning, and the story about some inhabitant or object of his own world. The sentence is made the unit and the thought embodied is adapted to the growing comprehension of the pupil. The vocabulary develops in a careful gradation, and provision is made for phonetic analysis at the proper time. In the readers the mental environment enlarges and the selections seem to be well fitted to the grade indicated. They include something that is new, and much that is classic in children's literature. Some lessons are dramatic in form. Clear and beautiful type, with illustrations of advancing complexity, make all the books attractive.

"Fisheries Arbitration Argument of Elihu Root." Edited by J. B. Scott, Boston. World Peace Foundation. As counsel for the United States in the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration tribunal at The Hague in 1910, James Brown Scott was eminently fitted to edit "Argument of the Honorable Elihu Root on Behalf of the United States," which bears upon the subject, and has been published by the World Peace Foundation. The volume is timely, inasmuch as it throws new light on the able representation of the American commissioner. The considerable introduction by Dr. Scott is due to the insistence of Senator Root, who only consented to the publication of the argument on the stipulation that Dr. Scott furnish the historical setting.

"The Yosemite"—By John Muir. New York. The Century Company. Comparatively few people have seen winter storms in the Yosemite. Mr. Muir writes about them out of an experience of five winters, and with no diminution of his well-known, admirable style. Equally fine is his description of the "noble earthquake" that set at rest his doubts as to the origin of the avalanche taluses, by making one before his eyes. There is an excellent chapter telling how the wonderful valley was formed. Trees, birds and flowers have all their places, and the book will be valuable to both travelers and homekeepers. Illustrations and maps.

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Who will be "Beaten to a frazzle"? Whose "Dawg will be kicked around"? A Campaign Full of GINGER!

In this campaign THE LITERARY DIGEST—as in the past 21 years—will give weekly ALL NEWS and VIEWS of ALL PARTIES and SECTIONS, the exact truth with no PARTY BIAS or EDITORIAL COLOR, so that the busiest man of ANY SIDE can easily know what is said and done by ALL SIDES.

NO MAN KNOWS HIS OWN SIDE UNTIL HE HAS FRANKLY HEARD THE OTHER SIDE

The Literary Digest

is a large non-partisan, splendidly printed and illustrated WEEKLY of about 60 quarto pages, treating all phases of politics, religion, science, literature, education, etc.

No busy man or woman who cares to keep posted can afford to do without this weekly. It is a down-to-date CREATION OF THIS AGE and COUNTRY.

Ex-Judge Advocate-General, State of New York, Horatio C. King:—"The Literary Digest" has added to my life. It has enabled me to dispense with reading more than one daily paper each day, and only the leading features of that—a clear saving of two hours every day, fourteen hours a week, seven hundred and twenty-eight hours a year, or thirty-two days; and I assure you that this is fact, not fiction."

President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University:—"The Literary Digest" has become simply indispensable to my keeping abreast of the world of thought and action. I do not know of any other publication that can take its place."

Melvil Dewey, ex-Librarian State of New York:—"By far the best weekly that I know and I take a large number."

265,000 leading business men, educators, lawyers, doctors, ministers, and other professional men, are on the regular subscription list of THE LITERARY DIGEST—the leaders of public opinion in every community.

Try It 17 Weeks for \$1

REGULAR PRICE, 10 CENTS PER COPY

If, at the end of the trial, you are not satisfied, the \$1 will be refunded and no questions asked.

4-600 East Twenty-third Street, New York, for 17 weeks, \$1.00, to which add \$1.00 for shipping. Enclosed, for 17 weeks, \$1.00, for which add \$1.00 for shipping. Name, Address, Date.

The amount involved is \$3,843,300, but it has been found necessary to keep transferring the funds or parts of the funds from one to another bureau, which requires much work and complicates the administration of the department.

Revenue Cutter Service

April 13—First Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, detached from duty as assistant inspector, life saving service, and ordered to command the *Tahoma*.

April 16—First Lieut. of Engineers H. U. Butler, granted 10 days' leave, commencing April 18.

April 18—Second Lieut. William Williams, detached from the *Mackinaw* and ordered to special duty at the department.

Second Lieut. F. L. Austin, preparatory orders to the *Uralga*.

Sub-boats convened to meet at the following ports on May 6, 1912, for examination of candidates for appointment as cadet engineers: At Boston, Capt. of Engineers F. E. Owens; at New York, Capt. of Engineers J. H. Chalker; at Philadelphia, Pa., First Lieut. of Engineers R. E. Wright; at Detroit, Mich., Capt. F. J. Haake; at Port Townsend, Wash., Senior Capt. F. M. Dunwoody.

Second Lieut. E. A. Coffin, granted five days' extension of leave, commencing April 25.

THE REV. F. A. GRAY ACCEPTS CALL

The Rev. Francis A. Gray, pastor of the Winter Hill Universalist church, Somerville, for nine years, read his resignation yesterday at the morning service before a large congregation. Mr. Gray has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Universalist church at Akron, O.

AMUSEMENTS

Textile and Power Show

MECHANICS' BLDG.

ALL THIS WEEK

10 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

Admission 25c.

Direction Chester I. Campbell.

SYMPHONY HALL, APRIL 27, AT 2:30.

LAST TIME HERE

NIKISCH AND THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

PROGRAM—Overture, "Egmont"; Beethoven: Symphony No. 6, "Pathétique"; Tchaikowsky: Prelude & Liebestod, "Tristan & Isolde"; Wagner: "Meistersinger"; Wagner: Overture.

PRICES: Floor \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00

1st Balcony \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00

2nd Balcony \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00

SEATS ON SALE

TREMONT TEMPLE

DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:15

A \$100,000 FILM PRODUCTION

HOMER'S ODYSSEY

No Performance This Evening

East night and Wed. and Sat. Mat.

DISCONTINUANCE SALE

DISCONTINUANCE SALE

Shaw Furniture Co.

Desire to announce that they will discontinue their **BOSTON SHOW ROOMS** at 81 Causeway Street, and will offer, beginning **MONDAY, APRIL 22**

Their Entire Stock of **HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE**

at a Mere Fraction of Its Value

This is the most important offering of Fine Furniture ever held in this city and will include all their best reproductions of **CHIPPENDALE SHERATON HEPPLEWHITE LOUIS XV.** AND MANY IMPORTED MODELS

Lovers of Artistic Furniture are given a wonderful opportunity of securing the best examples at **GREATLY REDUCED PRICES**

Luxurious English Sofas and Chairs for the Library and Drawing Room
Mahogany and French Walnut Pieces for the Parlor
Old Jacobean and William and Mary Chairs for the Hall and Dining Room

ENGLISH MOROCCO CHAIRS

A REMARKABLE Collection of Fabrics suitable for Sofa Pillows and Chair Seats is offered at **50c, 75c, 1.00** each

SHAW FURNITURE CO.

Largest Makers of **FINE FURNITURE** in New England
81 CAUSEWAY STREET (Opposite North Union Station)
BOSTON
Factories at East Cambridge, Massachusetts

SENATE COMMITTEE SEEKS ORIGINATOR OF "ALL SAVED" NOTICE

(Continued from page one)

duct of the Carpathia's wireless operator. Mr. Franklin replied:

"Most emphatically, no."

Mr. Franklin insisted that the White Star company tried through every source at its command to get information regarding the fate of the third-class passengers and the crew.

"Did you or any of your officers at any time before the Carpathia arrived at New York receive any message from any one asking that the Cedric be held at New York until the Carpathia arrived?" asked Senator Smith.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Franklin.

Then Mr. Franklin read the following message, he received from J. Bruce Ismay:

"Most desirable that crew aboard Carpathia be returned home as early as possible. Propose hold Cedric until they can board. I propose to return with them. Please send clothes, including shoes." (Signed) Yamsi."

"Yamsi is Ismay, isn't it?" asked Senator Smith.

"Yes, sir," answered Mr. Franklin. "I sent the following reply:

"Have arranged to forward crew on Lapland, which sailed Saturday. We all consider it most unwise to delay Cedric, considering circumstances."

Mr. Ismay replied to this as follows: "Unless impossible arrange for crew to sail on Cedric. Most undesirable to keep the crew in New York so long. (Signed) Yamsi."

Another "Yamsi" message was:

"Send responsible ship's officers and 14 White Star sailors and two boats to take charge of 15 Titanic's life boats at quarantine." ■

This was received at 5:35 a. m., April 18. Another at 8 a. m., Thursday, from "Yamsi" again urged detention of the Cedric.

Mr. Franklin read his reply saying it was inadvisable to detain the Cedric. He also read a message from Mr. Ismay asking him to meet him at quarantine in New York. At 4:45 p. m., April 18, Mr. Franklin said he sent a message to Mr. Ismay urgently appealing for an authentic story of the sinking.

Senator Smith's questioning brought out the admission from Mr. Franklin that Mr. Ismay had never before used the signature "Yamsi" in sending messages.

"It was a signature," he said. "It was his code word abroad and was never used in this country, I understood. We thought it would be a very unfortunate thing to hold the Cedric."

NO IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS GOT BY WHITE STAR LINE

NEW YORK—Fifty of the Titanic's victims were recovered by the Mackay-Bennett cable ship, according to the following message received at the White Star offices here today by wireless:

"Latitude 41°58', longitude 49°21' Heavy southwest gale has interfered with operations. Fifty bodies recovered. All not embalmed will be buried at sea at 8 p. m. with divine service. Can only bring the embalmed bodies to port."

The message was dated Sunday and it is believed a number of Titanic victims already have been committed to the deep.

J. Bruce Ismay, head of the White Star line, who left for Washington with the surviving officers and 22 of the crew of the Titanic, made a long statement of the circumstances of the Titanic loss before he left, detailing his part in the last hours of the vessel and defending himself from the charge of cowardice and responsibility which some have brought against him. Mr. Ismay says that he does not want to defend himself, that he never thought he would have to, and that he will say no more except to a Senate committee.

In his account of the wreck the head of the line says that he was only a casual passenger on the Titanic and never at any time offered advice to Captain Smith. Nor did he give any orders. He was not even consulted by the captain.

When the wireless warning of ice came Captain Smith showed it to Mr. Ismay who read it without comment. Mr. Ismay says he did not dine with Captain Smith on the night of the collision nor was he with him at the time the ship struck the berg.

As to his personal conduct the White Star manager says he helped load early boats and got into the last, a collapsible boat on the starboard side as it was being lowered. W. E. Carter of Philadelphia, who got in with him, can bear him out as to this. At the time he got in this boat, Mr. Ismay says, no women, no passengers of any sort were to be seen or heard on the boat deck.

The White Star Steamship Company has sent an order to Copenhagen for the big consignment of collapsible boats of Captain Engelhardt's design. Experts say the Titanic could have carried 80 of these boats without encumbering her decks and that they would have provided seats for 4000 persons.

FRANKFURT WENT TO AID

BREMEN—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has issued the following statement, after having taken under advisement the statement made by Harold S. Bride, the assistant wireless operator of the Titanic, regarding the steamer Frankfurt:

"We sent a wireless message to the Frankfurt and have just received the following reply: 'The steamer Frankfurt turned north immediately after getting the signal of distress and arrived at 10:50 at the scene of the disaster. The distance was 140 miles. We found the steamer Birma, Virginian and Carpathia there.'

(Signed) "HATTORF."

VIRGINIAN IN THE DARK

LIVERPOOL—Captain Gambell of the Allan line steamer Virginian which arrived here Sunday was unable to throw any new light on the messages that his ship had the Titanic in tow last Monday.

Captain Gambell said that the Virginian received the first wireless message concerning the Titanic from Cape Race at 12:40 o'clock Monday morning. It announced that the Titanic had struck an iceberg, and was in need of immediate assistance. Captain Gambell altered his course, and proceeded 180 miles in the direction of the Titanic. At 1 o'clock in the morning he received a wireless from the Carpathia. "Turn back. Everything O. K. Have 800 on board. Return to your northern track." At 6:10 p. m., he said, he was notified by the Californian that the Titanic had sunk.

(Signed)

BRITISH HOUSE VOTES TO DEBATE LOSS OF TITANIC

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Declaring the statement of Sidney Buxton, president of the British Board of Trade, regarding the sinking of the Titanic to be "extremely unsatisfactory," Will Crooks, the Laborite leader, demanded and obtained permission for a full debate of the causes and circumstances to begin at 8:15 tonight in the House of Commons.

Mr. Buxton had reviewed the work of the board of trade since the sinking and had announced the call of a meeting of all British ship owners to consider remedial legislation and revision of the board's regulations. He declared that

"The solution of such disorders as have recently occurred in Lawrence and Lowell is the proper education of immigrants in patriotism and Americanism, in order to dispel their old world beliefs," declared D. Chauncey Brewer in an illustrated address on "Patriotism," given at the Art Museum Sunday afternoon.

That Washington and our forefathers during the revolutionary war and through the entire history of the American people, placed as much emphasis on law and order as on liberty, was a point strongly emphasized by Mr. Brewer.

TEACHING OF LAW AND ORDER URGED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In case of a strike of the engineers about 1400 men would be called out on the New Haven's lines. As far as can be ascertained no preparations for a strike have been made by the New Haven's officials.

STILSON HUTCHINS PASSES AWAY

WASHINGTON—Stilson Hutchins, founder of the Washington Post, politician and legislator, passed away at his residence early today. He was Democratic leader in three states, New Hampshire, Missouri and Iowa. He founded, also, the Dubuque Herald and the St. Louis Times, and was active in promoting the Mergenthaler linotype.

MR. PETERS FOR MR. UNDERWOOD

WASHINGTON—Congressman Peters of Massachusetts has announced that he is for Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama for Democratic nominee for President.

PROTECTION AT SEA URGED IN MEETING

Resolutions urging President Taft and Congress to take immediate steps for united action by all marine nations for adequate protection on the high seas were passed at a mass meeting of Boston citizens in Faneuil hall today.

The resolutions urge that steps be taken to make impossible a recurrence of the wreck of the Titanic, to compel the adoption of means of saving every person on board under similar conditions.

Speakers at the meeting were: Mayor Fitzgerald, Joseph B. Russell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, former Gov. John D. Long, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, George S. Smith, the Rev. A. A. Berle, Edwin D. Mead, Stanton H. King and others.

Expressions of sympathy for the families of the victims were included in the resolutions. Mayor Fitzgerald presided.

MONEY ORDERS DUPLICATED

Duplicate lists of the money orders lost in the mail on the Titanic were received at the Boston postoffice today. There were orders amounting to several thousand dollars and cabled advices will be used to facilitate payments here.

KIMBALLS TO RETURN TUESDAY

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Kimball of 857 Beacon street, who are among the Titanic's rescued passengers, will return home from New York tomorrow. They had intended to reach here late Saturday but were delayed.

SAIKIO MARU STRANDED

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—The Japanese steamship Saikio Maru from London to this port, went ashore on the coast during a fog. Her mails and passengers were taken off by a German steamer and brought here today. The crew remained on board and will try to float the steamer.

INVERCLYDE IS WARNED TO SOUTH TO AVOID BERGS

"Because the steamer Francisco, eastward bound, went miles out of her track to warn us of the presence of bergs, we steered 40 miles south of our former course," said Capt. D. Mansfield of the British steamer Inverlyde, which arrived here today from the Orient.

April 18, the Inverlyde passed a large spar which extended five feet above the water and was apparently attached to the sunken wreckage. Captain Mansfield said it looked like that of a big schooner.

On April 16, those on the vessel saw nine big steamers, including the Olympic, lying near together, evidently waiting to rescue any other survivors from the Titanic.

The Inverlyde sailed from Kobe, Feb. 4, and took on cargo at Moji, Manila, Singapore, Colombo and Cochinchina, leaving the latter port March 17. She has on board about 7000 tons of valuable merchandise from the far east. Less than half of this will be discharged here and the rest taken to New York.

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"Oh, papa," she said, with a blush, "young Mr. Chestnut, who owns so many coal mines in the Midlands, is coming again this evening, and he says he wants to see you on some important business."

"All right, my dear," responded her father, chucking her playfully under the chin. "I know what the young man wants."

That evening Mr. Chestnut came to the point at once.

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The vicar (ending speech). And so we have decided to present Mr. Smith with an honorary drum on his departure.

Villager—I object! What I say is give 'em something useful. Why? we don't even know whether he can play the thing.—Punch.

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"Well," was the guarded reply, "you might say that he carries his money in a purse that shuts a great deal easier than it opens."—Christian Advocate.

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Agent at Nantasket every day to show houses.

TO LET—Camp at Canobie Lake, Salem, N.H.—small, dry, level, modern conveniences, fine grounds, hill top; commanding fine view of Portland harbor. Address: B. STEERLING, Trefethen, Maine.

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We have but few left of our large holdings of excellent seashore lots at Nantasket Beach. Prices are advancing rapidly and we sincerely advise those looking for a summer home or in the near future, to look out over the lots soon, as lots bought now will in our opinion show large profits in the near future.

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HOUSE FOR SALE: \$4700—Large house: 21x30; 6 rooms and bath, first floor; all improvements. W. E. BEACH, Ridgefield p.k., N. J.

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WE BUY AND LOAN on legacies and undivided estates. Quick and confidential. ALVIN W. WHITNEY & CO., 16 State St., Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The English coal strike and a short crop of flax are announced as the causes for the rapid advance in the price of table linens, making it the part of wisdom to buy at once such articles as will be needed during the next few months at least. At this juncture Chandler & Co. announce a sale of new table linens at special prices, prices that are much below the current market rates. The table cloths are of regulation lengths and fine quality. The napkins are in breakfast and dinner sizes. A few lunch cloths, center pieces and doilies are also in the sale.

All-lined huckabuck towels, hemmed and nemstitched, linen guest towels and Turkish bath towels of excellent quality, cotton sheets, bed linens and blankets are other features of this special sale.

The house furnishing departments throughout the store are full of attractive bargains. Great values are to be obtained in Persian and other oriental carpets. The showing of rugs for summer houses and bungalows, and coverings for porch and veranda floors is complete and contains some particularly artistic designs. The new Egerton rugs made from rush braided in oval shape, warranted not to be affected by sun or rain, give a pleasing effect on a veranda floor. Rugs made of coco fiber, some perfectly plain, and others with patterns in red or green are artistic. East India drapery are becoming more popular for summer use.

Curtains that are just the thing for the summer season are shown in a variety of inexpensive materials. Some are in the new colonial cretonnes and taffetas showing about every combination of color that can be found. Scrin is used with cluny and filet lace insertions. The usual lines of curtains are shown in the more costly materials.

—ooo—

Exquisite Porto Rican filet work and embroidered gowns and waists are to be obtained at a temporary sale of such things conducted by Mrs. Mae S. Pratt at the corner of Berkley and Boylston streets. The gowns are of crasp, linen and silk, some suitable for elaborate dress occasions and others for afternoon wear or for simple morning costume. An assortment of laces, medallions and odd pieces lend themselves readily to the uses of the skillful needlewoman. Table linens and filet pillows make beautiful wedding gifts and furnishings for summer houses.

—ooo—

In an exhibition and sale of hand-made silver is held every afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock at Gebelein's silver shop, 79 Chestnut street. Silver tableware and jewelry are seen there in original and unique designs. A person wishing a special idea carried out can have it executed for him at this shop.

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—ooo—

Simultaneous with the showing in Paris of the latest creations of the great designers in millinery, the self-same ideas are to be seen by Boston women at the Jordan Marsh Company's store beginning today. The display is said to be the largest and most elaborate presentation of the latest correct Parisian hats ever imported into New England for a mid-season exhibition. In it are representations from the most exclusive modistes of Paris and London. Added to these are the company's exact copies of foreign models.

Among the items are Victor Jay English riding hats in derby style with either roll or drooping brims; pattern tailored hats and beautiful dress and semi-dress hats. Some fine untrimmed braids and straws are offered at substantial reductions. Among them are Milans, Italian tagals and leghorns.

The entire sample line of 800 or more pictures from the well-known importers, Lubrie & Elkus of New York, is being offered by the Jordan Marsh Company at less than half regular values. The collection is of special note, as it embraces an interesting range of subjects in German, Austrian and English reproductions. They are both in hand color and color print. They have been divided into three groups for convenience of price marking.

The sale gives householders an opportunity to furnish the walls of their houses with really good pictures for comparatively small sums of money.

—ooo—

Women who have once visited a spring garment sale of R. H. Stearns & Co. thereafter look forward to that annual event and take advantage of it by providing themselves with handsome garments at moderate prices. This year's sale began this morning, and includes garments for young girls and children as well as women. They are more attractive than usual. Instead of being largely models, the collection is made up of both models and a large stock of garments that are wholly new, made in the most approved styles and of guaranteed materials.

To the opportunity to secure high grade suits, coats, dresses and waists, has been added a sale of pattern robes, hats, hoseery, parasols and handkerchiefs.

—ooo—

The globe-trotting season is so nearly upon us that prospective globe-trotters are talking about trunks and bags and visiting these sections of all the stores. The Loughton & Dutton Company is

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TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4830 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

800-1000-1200-1400-1600-1800-2000-2200-2400-2600-2800-3000-3200-3400-3600-3800-4000-4200-4400-4600-4800-5000-5200-5400-5600-5800-6000-6200-6400-6600-6800-7000-7200-7400-7600-7800-8000-8200-8400-8600-8800-9000-9200-9400-9600-9800-10000-10200-10400-10600-10800-11000-11200-11400-11600-11800-12000-12200-12400-12600-12800-13000-13200-13400-13600-13800-14000-14200-14400-14600-14800-15000-15200-15400-15600-15800-16000-16200-16400-16600-16800-17000-17200-17400-17600-17800-18000-18200-18400-18600-18800-19000-19200-19400-19600-19800-20000-20200-20400-20600-20800-21000-21200-21400-21600-21800-22000-22200-22400-22600-22800-23000-23200-23400-23600-23800-24000-24200-24400-24600-24800-25000-25200-25400-25600-25800-26000-26200-26400-26600-26800-27000-27200-27400-27600-27800-28000-28200-28400-28600-28800-29000-29200-29400-29600-29800-30000-30200-30400-30600-30800-31000-31200-31400-31600-31800-32000-32200-32400-32600-32800-33000-33200-33400-33600-33800-34000-34200-34400-34600-34800-35000-35200-35400-35600-35800-36000-36200-36400-36600-36800-37000-37200-37400-37600-37800-38000-38200-38400-38600-38800-39000-39200-39400-39600-39800-40000-40200-40400-40600-40800-41000-41200-41400-41600-41800-42000-42200-42400-42600-42800-43000-43200-43400-43600-43800-44000-44200-44400-44600-44800-45000-45200-45400-45600-45800-46000-46200-46400-46600-46800-47000-47200-47400-47600-47800-48000-48200-48400-48600-48800-49000-49200-49400-49600-49800-50000-50200-50400-50600-50800-51000-51200-51400-51600-51800-52000-52200-52400-52600-52800-53000-53200-53400-53600-53800-54000-54200-54400-54600-54800-55000-55200-55400-55600-55800-56000-56200-56400-56600-56800-57000-57200-57400-57600-57800-58000-58200-58400-58600-58800-59000-59200-59400-59600-59800-60000-60200-60400-60600-60800-61000-61200-61400-61600-61800-62000-62200-62400-62600-62800-63000-63200-63400-63600-63800-64000-64200-64400-64600-64800-65000-65200-65400-65600-65800-66000-66200-66400-66600-66800-67000-67200-67400-67600-67800-68000-68200-68400-68600-68800-69000-69200-69400-69600-69800-70000-70200-70400-70600-70800-71000-71200-71400-71600-71800-72000-72200-72400-72600-72800-73000-73200-73400-73600-73800-74000-74200-74400-74600-74800-75000-75200-75400-75600-75800-76000-76200-76400-76600-76800-77000-77200-77400-77600-77800-78000-78200-78400-78600-78800-79000-79200-79400-79600-79800-80000-80200-80400-80600-80800-81000-81200-81400-81600-81800-82000-82200-82400-82600-82800-83000-83200-83400-83600-83800-84000-84200-84400-84600-84800-85000-85200-85400-85600-85800-86000-86200-86400-86600-86800-87000-87200-87400-87600-87800-88000-88200-88400-88600-88800-89000-89200-89400-89600-89800-90000-90200-90400-90600-90800-91000-91200-91400-91600-91800-92000-92200-92400-92600-92800-93000-93200-93400-93600-93800-94000-94200-94400-94600-94800-95000-95200-95400-95600-95800-96000-96200-96400-96600-96800-97000-97200-97400-97600-97800-98000-98200-98400-98600-98800-99000-99200-99400-99600-99800-100000-100200-100400-100600-100800-101000-101200-101400-101600-101800-102000-102200-102400-102600-102800-103000-103200-103400-103600-103800-104000-104200-104400-104600-104800-105000-105200-105400-105600-105800-106000-106200-106400-106600-106800-107000-107200-107400-107600-107800-108000-108200-108400-108600-108800-109000-109200-109400-109600-109800-110000-110200-110400-110600-110800-111000-111200-111400-111600-111800-112000-112200-112400-112600-112800-113000-113200-113400-113600-113800-114000-114200-114400-114600-114800-115000-115200-115400-115600-115800-116000-116200-116400-116600-116800-117000-117200-117400-117600-117800-118000-118200-118400-118600-118800-119000-119200-119400-119600-119800-120000-120200-120400-120600-120800-121000-121200-121400-121600-121800-122000-122200-122400-122600-122800-123000-123200-123400-123600-123800-124000-124200-124400-124600-124800-125000-125200-125400-125600-125800-126000-126200-126400-126600-126800-127000-127200-127400-127600-127800-128000-128200-128400-128600-128800-129000-129200-129400-129600-129800-130000-130200-130400-130600-130800-131000-131200-131400-131600-131800-132000-132200-132400-132600-13

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsletters:

BOSTON

Stefano Baden, 34 Atlantic ave. Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st. A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave. G. A. Harvey, 172 Tremont st. K. Kendal, 572 Tremont st. Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st. Jennie Marzynski, 105 Eliot st. Charles A. Ochs, 120 C. 1781 Washington. D. E. Richardson, 539 Tremont st. Minard L. Thompson, 707 Harrison ave. EAST BOSTON

H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st. A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st. Richard McDonald, 170 Meridian st. Miss J. A. Allen, Taylor, 279 Meridian st. SOUTH BOSTON

Howard Frisher, 104 Dorchester st. T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway. S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON

Howe & Allen, 14 Main st. ANDOVER

O. P. Chase, 209 Washington st. ARINGTON

Arlington News Company. ATTLEBORO

L. H. Cooper, Ayer

Sherwin & Co., Beverly

Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON

E. F. Terry, 33 Washington st.

BROOKLINE

W. D. Palmer, 229 Washington st. BROCKTON

George C. Holmes, 55 Main st. E. M. Thompson, 15 Center st. CAMBRIDGE

Ames Books, 160 Newbury st. F. L. Bourne, 552 Massachusetts ave. CANTON

George B. Louis, Chelsea

as Blandford, 128 Winstonsmith st. Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

CHARLESTOWN

S. A. W. Parker, Main st. DORCHESTER

P. H. Hunt, 1494 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. Oldenbush, 20 Bowdoin st.

DUKEETT

M. R. French, 160 Newbury st. E. M. Thompson, 15 Center st. FALL RIVER

J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

FAVILLENE

L. M. Hartman, 111 Titchburg st.

FRANKLIN

J. W. Battaholder, 114 Main st.

FOURTH HILLS

Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

GLoucester

William E. Howes, 2 Washington sq.

GRANDEUR

Charles G. Fulperton, 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN

Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st. P. F. Dresler, 75 Center st.

JANETTE

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER

A. C. Hosmer, Lowell

LOWELL

G. C. Prime & Sons, 108 Merrimac st.

LYNN

B. N. Bresl, 23 Market square. F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Breed st.

MALDEN

L. H. Sheldon, 55 Follen st. R. R. Shattuck, 180 Follen st.

MANCHESTER, MASS.

L. W. Floyd, 200 Federal st.

MEDFORD

W. C. Morse, 20 Washington st.

Frank H. Peck, 135 Riverside ave.

MEETON HILL SIDE

Frank B. Peck, 135 Washington ave.

WEST MEDFORD

N. E. Willard, 176 High st.

MELROSE

George L. Lawton, 100 Main st.

MEDHAM

G. L. Brundage, 100 Main st.

NEW BEDFORD

G. L. Brundage, 100 Main st.

NEWBURYPORT

Fowles News Company, 7 State st.

ROCKLAND

A. S. Peterson, 20 Franklin st.

ROLINDALE

W. W. Davis, 20 Parker st.

PLYMOUTH

Charles A. Smith, Quincy

READING

M. F. Charles, Roxbury

ROXBURY

R. Allison & Co., 558 Warren st.

A. D. Williams, 145 Dudley st.

W. E. Robbins, 307 Washington st.

W. E. Robbins, Egleston square.

SALEM

A. F. Goldsmith, 4 Barton sq.

SOMERVILLE

Al. Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

H. W. Lewis, 306 Somerville ave.

SOUTH PEMBINGHAM

J. F. Dyer, Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Roberts Shops, 52 Main, 155 Main, 156

Bridge, 20 Franklin st.

STONEMAN

A. W. Rice, The Newtons

G. F. Briggs, 27 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Woodward, 1241 Center st., Newton.

C. S. Stoddard, P. O. Box, W. Newton.

A. V. Harrington, Coles block, 365

Center st., Newton.

T. H. Gelt, 82 Washington st., Newton.

C. H. Bakerman, Newton Upper Falls.

WALTHAM

E. S. Ball, 69 Main st.

W. N. Town, 224 Follen st.

WAVERLY

W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.

WEST SOMERVILLE

L. H. Sted, 110 College ave., Weymouth

WINCHESTER

Winchester Co., 100 Main st.

WOBURN

Moore & Parker, Woburn

WORCESTER

F. A. Easton Company

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Bridgewater, 100 Washington Middle st.

NEW HAVEN

The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.

MAINE

BANGOR — C. Beat, 100 Main st.

BATH — L. B. Smith, Co., 100 Main st.

BELLOSTON

N. D. Estes, 51 Lisbon st.

PORTLAND

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

W. C. Gibson, 100 North Main st.

Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MANCHESTER

L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

SAUCAZ

W. E. Thompson, 12 Hanover st.

WESTERN

A. N. Nash, 100 Main st.

VERMONT

NEWPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy, 100 Main st.

RHODE ISLAND

WESTERLY

— A. N. Nash

LANDFORD

Bigelow's Pharmacy, 100 Main st.

ST. JOHNSBURY

Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALLEY BOYS wanted for card room, wooden mill. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. B. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MAN and mechanic, competent, wanted to take charge of shop in Boston, employing 10 to 12 men. Good references required, good experience for reliable man who knows his business; give age, reference and experience; Boston man preferred. Apply by letter only to 205 BOSTON.

SALESMAN wanted for outside work; sales and commission, permanent position; call or write RUTHERFORD'S, 29 Temple pl., rm. 614, Boston.

SHEET METAL WORKERS wanted full-time, with cornicles, skylights and window frame. D. H. WEAVER CO., Inc., Waterbury.

BEATER ENGINEER on Bristol board. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. B. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

BOAT AND YACHT BUILDERS wanted, experienced. LAWLEY & CO., 200 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOK AND JOB COMPOSERS wanted, permanent positions. Address, statin, experience, salary, expected. RUMFORD PRESS, Concord.

BOOKKEEPER held. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPERS, experienced, wanted to handle books, accounts, etc. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

PITTSBURGH COAL PREFERRED IS A MARKET FEATURE

Stock Highest in Several Years on Strike Settlement—Easier Tone Is Noted in Remainder of the List

LONDON CHECKERED

—Slightly lower quotations were established at the opening of the New York stock market this morning. There was no particular pressure noted and prices sagged off apparently because of lack of support.

Conspicuous in the early transactions was Pittsburgh Coal preferred, which crossed 90 for the first time in a number of years. Settlement of the bituminous-coal strike and hope of a dividend increase were probably the strongest incentives for the buying.

The preferred is a cumulative stock and there is a large amount of unpaid dividends due on the stock. It is now on a 5 per cent basis and the regular rate is 7 per cent. Bethlehem Steel issues were strong. Settlement of the bituminous-coal strike and hope of a dividend increase were probably the strongest incentives for the buying.

—Tamarack was a strong feature on the local exchange. Granby and Indiana were fractionally higher. Superior sold off sharply.

Pittsburgh Coal preferred opened in New York unchanged at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ and gained 2 points before midday. Central Leather opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold above 28. American Can opened unchanged at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than a point. Bethlehem Steel opened off a point at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ and soon recovered. The preferred opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than a point.

Reading opened unchanged at 165 and declined more than a point before rallying. Union Pacific opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point. Steel was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. After fractional improvement it sold under 70.

Tamarack on the local exchange opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 44 and advanced over 3 points further. Superior opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, declined to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then sold well above 37. Copper Range opened unchanged at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than a point before rallying.

Pittsburgh Coal preferred made a further good advance in New York in the early afternoon, selling near the highest price in its history. The entire market improved considerably. Tamarack lost most of its early gain on the local exchange. Some irregularity prevailed in the general local list.

LONDON.—At the end of the stock exchange session the securities markets were irregular. The best showing was in home rails which had apparently been oversold.

Gilt-edged investments retained steadiness but foreigners moved slightly and American railway shares and Canadian Pacific had a noticeable turn which was attributed to New York operations.

Markets and Nigerian Tin issues after a sharp improved from the very lowest figures. Oils were well held. Oil Beets unchanged at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$. At 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ the Titus were 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ above Saturday's final price.

Continental houses closed firm.

COMMERCE AT PORT OF BOSTON

Value of exports from this port during the first quarter of 1912 was \$14,934,970, a decrease of \$5,368,235 from the corresponding period of last year and \$1,825,493 from 1910. Imports, however, during the same period increased from \$36,3964 in 1911 to \$38,218,517 the first three months of this year.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND CINCINNATI: Rain tonight; Tuesday fair with rising temperature back to high southward to west winds.

WASHINGTON.—The 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ weather station is now located near Fairmount. Rain tonight; Tuesday fair with high southward to west winds.

The storm that swept over Colorado Saturday has moved northward during the past 24 hours. It is cloudy and misty weather with fog and showers over all sections east of the Mississippi River. Thunderstorms reported from Middle Tennessee to New York. The storm is followed by an area of high pressure that is producing weather with temperatures below the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi River. Frosts were reported as far south as Kansas. The conditions favor for this weather with thunderstorms and showers weather becoming cooler and drier by evening and cooler on Sunday. Warnings for high winds are displayed along the coast.

Southwest: Rain warning. Signals or dredged displayed Delaware Breakwater to Leipsic. Disturbance moving eastward; will cause brisk to high southward to westward Tuesday. Rain and fog for this afternoon and tonight, clearing Tuesday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ noon 58 $\frac{1}{2}$

2 p.m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$

5 p.m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$

8 p.m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$

Length of day 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:52 High water 6:34 a.m. 3:05 p.m.

Sun sets 6:34 2:34 a.m. 3:05 p.m.

Length of day 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 66 Portland, Me. 66

Nantucket 55 Albany, N.Y. 66

New York 66 64 Philadelphia 66

Philadelphia 66 68 St. Louis 62

Jacksonville 48 Denver 48

San Francisco 56 St. Louis 71

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

TRADERS OF REGENT STREET OPPOSED TO PLANS FOR BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A question was asked in the House of Commons lately which the traders of Regent street consider to be of vital importance to themselves. It was asked whether his majesty's commissioners of woods and forests proposed to continue the rebuilding of Piccadilly Quadrant on the plan already submitted, part of which has already been carried out.

The secretary to the treasury replied that the matter is receiving careful consideration. The premises referred to in the question have been objected to on the grounds that they are utterly unsuitable for trading purposes.

The plans for building the Piccadilly hotel were placed before a committee appointed by the commissioners of woods and forests, of which Sir Aston Webb, Mr. Belcher and Sir John Taylor were members. These gentlemen agreed to appoint Norman Shaw architect and asked him to prepare an elevation. The result was that, when his plans were completed, the committee, having already agreed to accept his verdict, were not in a position to criticize them.

It is now contended that the company running this hotel have found it impossible to make a success of the venture, on account of the want of daylight which the stone elevation has produced. The floors are spaced in such a way that the stone exterior is so heavy that daylight is partly excluded.

The letting sites under the hotel were valued for shops upon the original elevation, at £32,000 per annum, but when the plans were made public this valuation was withdrawn, as the opinion was expressed that the value was decreased 50 per cent. The Regent street traders, therefore, say that if the Quadrant is rebuilt upon the Piccadilly hotel plan this street will no longer be a bright and cheerful shopping center, but a depressing and uninteresting thoroughfare.

CAIRO STUDENTS PLAY "MACBETH"

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—A representation of Shakespeare's play "Macbeth" was given recently in the Sheikh Salama theater, Cairo, by students of the El-Hamieh school. All appeared to manifest the greatest keenness, while in a few cases the eloquence was particularly good.

Considerable intelligence and appreciation of their parts were shown by the players and it is to be hoped that further efforts will be made by the students to develop the dramatic ability displayed at the recent performance.

ENGLISH INTEREST IN FLYING SOUGHT BY MR. GRAHAME-WHITE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Grahame-White declares that his principal aim is to awaken the people of England to the great importance of flying. The Daily Mail reports a conversation in the course of which he said that numbers of clubs, social, political and sporting, are going to do all they can to assist in this.

The Authors and Automobile clubs have already written to express their interest in the competitions at Hendon, where height and speed contests, a cross country handicap to St. Albans and back, a fast and slow race with a passenger and relay race, which bids fair to be the most sporting race of all, will take place.

It is proposed to hold an air derby in June in which will be included a 120-mile race around London. For this race the prize is given by the Daily Mail.

Mr. Grahame-White feels confident that these events will rouse England to follow the progress of aviation with a more vivid interest. "There will be a change soon," he said, "when public opinion gets to work."

SET OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES SOUGHT ON WHITEHALL SITE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Where the great palace of Whitehall once stood the London county council now propose to build a new set of government offices, and negotiations between themselves and the government, on this matter, are now in progress.

It is understood that the new buildings will be in line with Whitehall court and will face across the embankment to the river. The old palace where in the days of his power Cardinal Wolsey lived in state, disappeared in the early part of the seventeenth century. The new palace was erected here by Charles II, from the designs, as it is now believed, of an architect called Webb, who built it around and incorporated the banqueting hall which was the work of Inigo Jones.

The banqueting hall is still standing in Whitehall, and, although it is not gen-

HOLIDAY MAKERS OF LONDON SERVED BY 2000 MOTOR BUSES



Type of London motor omnibus which carried people into country recently

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—During the Easter holidays the motor omnibus companies of London maintained 70 different services, and carried many thousands of people out into the country on every side of London. Over 2000 of these vehicles were running.

One of the most popular services was that working between Somerset house and Hampton court, where from 10 in the morning until 7:30 in the evening special omnibuses set out every few minutes. Other services conveyed passengers to

GREEN PARK AS SITE FOR NEW MEMORIAL ROUSES OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

INDIA VIBRATES WITH FORCES OF NEW PROGRESS

Pace at Which Whole Country Is Being Transformed by Forward Movement Is Praised by Times of India

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—No one who is in touch with Indian affairs can have failed to notice the enormous change which is taking place throughout the country, whether regarded as perhaps the most conservative in the whole world. The changed conditions are gradually doing away with the somewhat patriarchal methods of the past, and the conditions of service in the great dependency are undergoing a radical alteration.

Writing on this subject the Times of India states, "It has been well said that India is no place for the man who has lost enthusiasm, and that it is no field for the man who has not in him something of the missionary spirit. True, in some respects, life and work here are less attractive than they were a generation ago. But there are great compensations. If the cost of living has increased, so also have the amenities of life.

Noel Buxton said that among the working classes he found a strong desire that the parks and open spaces should be left untouched and he hoped that it was not too late to see the Green park scheme abandoned altogether.

The proposed memorial is 45 feet high, 21 feet broad and 16 feet deep; the statue of the King would be 8 feet 10 inches in height while statues are to be placed on each side representing respectively "Peace" and "Healing." Facing Piccadilly there will be a group representing "Arbitration Quelling Strife."

FRANCE DEBATES 12 OR 13-INCH GUNS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A navy council was held under the presidency of M. Delcasse, minister of marine, recently, when the question of the big guns for the new battleships now in course of construction for the French navy was discussed. No definite decision has as yet been arrived at.

The opinion prevails in some quarters that the new war vessels will be armed with 13.38 inch guns mounted in fours, and the question to be decided by the navy council will be whether the latter guns or guns of 12 inch caliber shall be used.

BRITISH AVIATOR AND AEROPLANE BUILDER RETIRES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The announcement of the retirement of Mr. Barber from the flying world has been received with great regret in England.

He has been one of the most persistent and essentially individual of the English school of aviators, having always built his own machines and with all British materials. He has been flying for three years, and always on machines of his own design and construction.

His reason for retiring is that he finds that in order to keep abreast of the inventions of the present day, which crowd thick and fast into the market, he would be obliged to produce a new machine every few months. This he cannot afford.

He was the builder of the Valkyrie machine, which was the first English machine to carry passengers, and kept the record in England for 12 months.

Mr. Barber has lately put an entirely new biplane upon the market of the Viking type, which will be seen flying at Hendon this summer.

GREAT ADVANCE IN BUSINESS REPORTED BY PUBLIC TRUSTEE

Innovation in England Has Become Popular Owing in Part to the Skill Shown in Making of Investments

NEW OFFICE NEEDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The fourth annual report of the public trustee shows that the office and the work attached to it are very much needed by a large section of the community, and that it would be still further increased if its nature were known.

The public trustee was appointed about 4½ years ago. During the first three months that he came into office he accepted 63 trusts, valued at £384,000. Today the public trustee is responsible for nearly 3000 trusts, having a capital value of nearly £24,000,000 whilst 126 more cases are waiting acceptance, valued at about £1,000,000.

One of the most important elements which has secured the department popular favor is its successful work in investment. The public trustee states that with the increasing public support he has enlarged his organization to invest satisfactorily for those depending on trust funds for their material welfare. When narrow powers only have been given him he has been able to obtain a return of not less than £3 17s. per cent, while with wider powers he has obtained as much as £4 4s. Id., and with still wider powers to include, say, bearer bonds, he has obtained even more.

The report mentions that in recent times women and others who may not be in a position to gain reliable advice as to the best investment and safe keeping of their money have applied in increasing numbers for assistance to the department.

"The average value of the estates we administer," Mr. Stewart told a representative of the Morning Post, "is over £8000, or about twice as much as the average dealt with at Somerset house. Our staff and our work increases every year and I shall be glad when we are able to remove to the new offices which will be built in Kingsway, just above the London opera house. But that will not be for another two years."

MUNICIPAL HOMES FOR PARIS WORKERS AWAITING SANCTION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Paris municipal council, after considering many schemes for providing cheap dwellings for workmen, have finally adopted one which they hope very shortly to put into effect.

They have decided to apply to the government for the necessary authority to enable the municipality to raise a loan of 200 millions of francs for the purpose of constructing suitable workmen's dwellings or for acquiring by purchase the dwellings already constructed which are suitable for that purpose.

The country, he said, lent itself admirably to the cultivation both of rubber and cotton, and specimens of the latter which had been sent to Hongkong and the Japanese markets had been favorably reported on.

In 1911 the population was 208,183, of whom 355 only were Europeans.

The Chinese, who occupied a leading position in the development of the country, had increased by 13,729 during the past 10 years. They were industrious, frugal, and intelligent, whilst the richer Chinese were excellent men of business and particularly just in their dealings.

DEMAND REVIVES FOR CASTOR OIL FOR ENGINE USE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Castor oil, which was once used entirely as a lubricant in the mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire, has had to give place to petroleum, but now the demand for it seems again to be on the increase.

A representative of a well-known firm of manufacturing chemists said the value of castor oil as a lubricant has been recognized in the earliest days of machinery. It is one of the most "oily of oils." It can be prepared in vast quantities in Italy and California in a crude state.

The preparation that is being sold more largely now since the introduction of motor cars, if of good quality is white, free from sugar, has an acidity value of not more than 3 per cent of potassium hydrate and minimum and maximum specific gravities of .904 and .908 respectively. He thought that the better design and cooling of the engines would bring it into the gear box again.

TRANSFORMATION OF BEHERA PROVINCE SWIFTLY ACHIEVED

Report From Egypt Tells of Successful Governorship of Ahmed Pasha Kamel, Who Captures Brigand Chief Matrawi, Tames Bedouins and Promotes Industries

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A wonderful transformation has taken place in Damanhur, the capital of the province. A little over two years ago an industrial school was started which has already taken a leading place among the similar institutions in the country. Here over 300 pupils are taught free of charge a variety of useful trades and handicrafts. So apt, indeed, have the pupils shown themselves that the articles they manufacture find a ready market in the town, and a constant stream of orders flows into the school.

During the past three years, however, the province has undergone a wonderful transformation. The appointment of Ahmed Pasha Kamel as Mudir (Governor) may be looked upon as the turning point in the history of the Behera. Only a short time after his arrival Matrawi was captured, an event which tended largely to allay the insecurity from which the province suffered. The behavior of the Bedouins, also, has steadily improved consequent on the system introduced by the Mudir of making the chiefs responsible for the good behavior of their followers. The institution, moreover, of deportation committees put the final touch to the measures aiming at the suppression of lawlessness in the province, and at the present day the Behera is

probably as well behaved as any other district in the country.

Coincident with the improvement in the Behera, a wonderful transformation has taken place in Damanhur, the capital of the province. A little over two years ago an industrial school was

FRENCH UNIVERSITY IS MAGNET DRAWING STUDENTS OF WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Paris University is a most attractive center and according to the Bedouins there are no fewer than 3500 foreigners among the 18,000 students.

The most popular faculty is understood to be that of letters, which has some 1300 students who are not of French nationality and of whom more than one half are girls. Nearly every country in the world is represented at the university and it is interesting to note that the first place is taken by Russia with 512 students.

Thirteen foreigners have taken the degree of doctor of university and two of doctor of letters, a number having also taken degrees of lesser distinction.

The next in popularity is the faculty of law, with an average of 950 foreigners during the last two years. Although Russians are again in the majority there are almost as many Roumanians, Egyptians and Ottomans.

Although the greater percentage of foreign students are studying in Paris it is interesting to note that there are at least an additional 2000 who are working in French provincial universities.

SOLDIERS OF NEW CHINA ORDERED TO WASH DAILY

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—One of the amusing features of the heterogeneous army which the revolution has brought into being in China is the extraordinary manner in which the ancient and the modern are brought together. While the bow and arrow is not to be seen, the venerable old rifle carried by two men and used on a tripod is in evidence, and the absence of proper clothing or boots occasionally spoils the appearance of even the most military body of men.

An order issued by General Lung in command in Kwantung reads that the army is to be fully equipped with uniforms, accoutrements, etc., and that the men are to be required to wash themselves daily so as not to make themselves the laughing-stock of others. A humorist has said that if this order be enforced there should be no difficulty about disbanding the army.

The

harmonium, which was made by A. Muller of Paris, was specially constructed for traveling and can be fitted into the small leather trunk which is exhibited beside it. This instrument was used formerly on the royal yacht.

The

piano, which is an early specimen of the upright grand type and which was made in 1808 by R. Jones of London was probably constructed specially for George IV, when he was Prince of Wales. It is decorated with carved and gilt work with tracery in the revived Gothic style. In the upper part are two doors with silvered glass panels.

The

most interesting, however, of the three instruments is the harpsichord, which is said to have been bequeathed by Handel to King George II. It was made by Hans Ruckers the elder of Antwerp, the founder of the famous family of Flemish musical instrument makers. In addition to the inscription, "Joannes Ruckers me fecit Antverpiæ, 1612," it bears the characteristic trademark representing an angel seated and playing a harp between the letters "H. R."

The

sounding board is decorated with painting and gilding. The instrument was constructed for two keyboards on the system invented by Hans Ruckers the elder, but the actual keyboards with which it is at present provided are of modern make. It is an interesting fact that in the East court, where it and the piano are being shown, there is another harpsichord made by a member of the Ruckers family.

The

piano

LONDON—The international horse show at Olympia, which is to take place from June 17 to 29, has grown to be, more and more every year, one of the leading events of the London season.

One feature to which great attention is always given is the decoration of the arena, which will be laid out this year as a sub-tropical garden, with palms and flowering shrubs. The front of the royal box will be made to represent a trellised arbor.

The prize money amounts to £13,500, of which £10,000 is in cash, while the balance represents the value of the gold and silver challenge cups. Among these are the King George V. gold cup, for the best individual jumping by an officer of any nation; the King Edward VII. gold cup, for the best jumping among teams of army officers of all nations; and the Duke of Connaught's cup, for jumping among British officers.

Belgium, France, Germany, and Russia are again to be represented, and it is expected that Austria, Holland, and the United States will also take part.

EXPEDITION RETURNS FROM STUDY OF FAMOUS DESERTS

Work Carried Out on Behalf of Carnegie Institute Results in Favorable Report on Sudanese Region but Explorers Find Libya Stretches Less Promising

(Special to the Monitor)

The

expedition

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THE HOME FORUM

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

VISITORS to the Boston public library lately were amused, if they had a moment to linger, by the antic mirth of a pair of little maidens who were playing on the broad stone terrace that gives entrance to the big building. What is apparently one of the outlets for the ventilating shafts lies open on the platform, but grated and fenced in, it is passed by the undiscerning without a thought. But for two little girls made just for the funniest fun that can be found was such a chance to wait forever undiscovered in this world of bold enterprise, this wilderness of fresh surprise and adventure, these eventful high seas where desert islands of joy may be run upon at every turn of what humdrum humanity thinks the commonplace corner of a city street?

No, indeed! These two girls might confess that they had been to the library many times before without having steered the fearless craft of their inquiring enthusiasm on to that particular three foot square of happy opportunity; but today—Oh! spring today!—their compass was set straight for a good time and so of course they found it.

From this ventilating outlet there pours a steady stream of aspiring air which flows unseen up and up like a fountain, spraying over at about the level of the Bates hall windows, just as a fountain might do, one would guess. And if you happen to have a piece of thin paper wrapped round your luncheon napkin—when you are on the way home from school—you can thrust the napkin frankly into your coat pocket and make of the light paper a kite or a bird or an aeroplane that will sail up ever so far in the current from the mouth of the shaft. The paper sails and sails, and then wavers to the descent. One never knows just where it will alight on the return trip, for, of course, it follows the waning rush of the shaft-current for some distance along the platform. So you have to run about here and there, dodging the hasty folk who are too absorbed to note your important business and so fail to avoid you. You have to dance about with two little hands held high, eager to snatch the adventurous bark from the wilful airs again and start it out on another round. You have to laugh too, you can't help it, of course, and your giggles overflow in a

cascading music that splashes through interstices in the noises of the city street with more than the sweetness of bird songs.

One who had watched this pleasant pastime and the pleasant happiness for which it gave excuse was by and by returning down the yellow marble staircase after a quest for heavy tomes. At the foot of the stairs the two companions in this afternoon voyage of discovery were found tripping modestly up, hand in hand.

"Finished having fun?" was the grown one's salutation.

"Yes," came modestly.

"Where you going now?"

"Up to the Library," spelled with a very big L, one could see, and one knew

that it was the children's library where one is trusted to take even the nice books down from the shelves for oneself.

"What you going to read?"

The little feet were already tripping past the tiresome delay.

"Books" came sweetly over the shoulder as the red gown and the blue—both rather shabby one remarked—flattered round the bright yellow corner.

And one blessed the Boston public library and the public spirit of citizens, carved high on the frieze of the outside walls, reminded again that city-born children find here hospitality and freedom to be happy as the little things of a few generations ago might not have dared to be in or around any public institution of such dignity and splendor.

Daybreak

The dreaming world is veiled in mist, The stars are pale, pallid white; And in the east the sky is kiss'd By rosy dawn's impassioned light.

A lark springs up the gleaming blue And, as it swiftly wings along, Bids the fleeing night adieu.

With golden morning in her song.

—C. K. Shetterly in Our Dumb Animals.

Self-distrust is the cause of most of our failures. In the assurance of strength there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.

—Borill.

How is it with your ship? Is it much tossed about? That is an inferior question as compared with the inquiry, Is Christ on board?—Joseph Parker.

HISTORIC CHALK CLIFFS OF ENGLAND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE SEVEN SISTERS OF SEAFORD, SUSSEX

Never did any do good but it came readier to do the same again, with more enjoyment. Never was love or gratitude or bounty practised but with increasing joy, which made the practiser still more in love with the fair act.—Shaftesbury.

NOTES ON WILD FLOWERS

SPEAKING of wild plants, we ought to notice a few such as the brilliant orange milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*. This will grow advantageously and flower magnificently in rather dry, sterile soil, in the bright sun, although it is not averse to a reasonable amount of moisture and fertility. The gardener is sometimes pleased to show his skill on dry and barren stretches of land, and

this sort of gardening brings into play a considerable number of herbaceous species which would otherwise be totally unavailable. In the same list should be mentioned the big yellow primrose, *Oenothera missouriensis*, and we might include also the low-trailing *Callirhoe involucrata*.

The columbines also belong in the wild garden rather than in the cultivated border, though some sorts do very well even in the most respectable society. The dull-colored and poorly formed blossoms of many common seedlings tend to make them unpopular, but if the gardener will be careful to select the proper varieties, he will have form and color to suit the most fastidious taste. The delicate, yellow, long-spurred *Aquilegia chrysanthemum* is one of the most attractive, while for the rock garden the native columbine, *Aquilegia Skinneri*, is also to be recommended, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion.

While we are talking about rock gardens and wild gardens, we should not forget the possibility of naturalizing many delightful herbaceous perennials in the grass and in places where they appear to be wild and native. The European primroses are used in this manner with superior effect in the gardens of England and Germany, and they can be used to some extent in America, though they are not so well adapted to our soil and climate. What we can use, however, in this wild garden of ours, are such wild and beautiful plants as trilliums, or wake-robin, the bloodroots, hepaticas, and even spring beauties, or Claytonias. All these things have a fine, wild flavor which should not be sacrificed. They must not be planted in cultivated gardens, and never in formal gardens. They should be given some secluded, unkept nook. If they are managed in this way they may be brought into some fairly small city lots, where they will be every spring a priceless reminder of the inaccessibility of woods and fields.

Only to find our duty certainly and somewhere, somehow do it faithfully, makes us strong, happy and useful men and tunes our lives into a feeble echo of the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Boy Scout Camp

Of all the phases of scout life, there is none that appeals to the boy like camping. Once he has tasted the joys of living in the woods and shared in the happy companionship of camp life, other forms of amusement will charm less. The true scout appreciates the exhilaration of the hike, the fascination of the trail, the delights of sleeping out doors. The smell of the fir and the pine is in his nostrils, he cherishes the memory of feathered friends made in the woods, and with the return of the chirp of the robin and the appearance of the first robin remind him of happy days ahead.

The camp is not a place for loafing and "resting," but a place to learn, to achieve resourcefulness by doing. The lad who expects some one else to erect his tent, make his bed, build his fire, cook his meal and otherwise wait upon him will be mighty uncomfortable in camp with scouts. A scout prefers to do his own work, care for his own fishing line, catch his own fish, fry it over the fire in the open and do everything he can to help himself.

The tenderfoot covets every opportunity to learn to do these things for himself, so that he may some day rank as a second-class scout. Before reaching this goal, he must be able to track half a mile in 25 minutes, go a mile in 12 minutes at scout's pace; he must know how to use his knife and hatchet properly, prove his ability to build a fire in the open, using not more than two

matches, and be able to cook on this fire a quarter of a pound of meat without the use of ordinary kitchen utensils.

In going to camp, the second-class scout seeks to develop proficiency in swimming, signaling, map making, cooking, handicraft and woodcraft, for to become a first-class scout he must pass tests in various subjects. Leslies.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of pen?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Bank.

The Witness of Character

The church is a school of high character and every school is commanded and advertised by the success of those who study in it. When men are saying the word about the church as a whole, they will usually make exceptions in favor of some individuals. We all know saints who are unconscious in their sainthood but who are also the best defenses of the church in the community where it lives and works. If we could get a church made up entirely of such characters, only the foolish or the malevolent would criticize.—Christian Herald.

Plain good intention, which is as easily discovered at the first view as fraud is surely detected at the last, is of no mean force in the government of mankind. Genuine simplicity of heart is a healing and cementing [virtue].—Burke.

WEINGARTNER AS CONDUCTOR

WHEN Toscanini first appeared in this country the musical reviewers took note immediately of his poetic feeling for the contents of the score that carries in his head. This delightful characteristic was seen perhaps at its best in his beautiful interpretation of "Tristan and Isolde." The reviewers in Boston noted the same artistic trait in Weingartner's conducting, says a writer in Music, the new Boston weekly. The prime function of the conductor, Weingartner insists, is to read the composer's message clearly and sympathetically.

If the composer has written well, then the message will not be hard to find; and, having been found, the conductor's duty is obviously to present it to the public in such a manner that the music itself, and not the conductor's personality, will make the deep and enduring impression. This obvious duty is so faithfully performed by Weingartner that the enjoyment of the audience is complete. There are no distractions or eccentricities to mar it. The feeling is that the music, both vocal and instrumental, is being revealed to perfection. The effects speak for themselves.

His efforts are inspiring alike to singers and to orchestral players. The audience witnesses the work displayed in a beautiful series of tone pictures. Such achievements lie only within the capacity of the great conductors. Consequently the visit Weingartner paid to Boston has had much the same effect as that which would be made by the appearance of Paderewski or Ysaye. Weingartner's art plays upon the performers and produces interpretations that challenge the highest admiration.

Hats and Robes of Napoleon

A document has just been rediscovered and published for the first time relating to the Emperor Napoleon's costumes. We learn that the famous cocked hat cost a little less than £2. Between 1800 and 1815 it seems that Napoleon wore more than 120.

After the victory at Austerlitz, directions were sent to Chevalier the tailor with regard to having the coronation robes let out, as well as other garments belonging to his majesty. Every detail in regard to the "Little Corporal" is of intrinsic importance to his many admirers throughout the world.

Nearly 3000 lighthouses now exist in the world.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 22, 1912

Taking Over the Express Business

ATTENTION was called in these columns a few days ago to an apparent effort in the House at Washington to sidetrack the parcels post. It was necessary that the rules committee should open the way for a provision in the postoffice appropriation bill making an allowance for the application of the system to the rural delivery routes, and there was at the time reason to believe that this would not be done. The result was considerable adverse comment by the press. It now appears that the rules committee has been moved to favor the tacking on of what is known as the Goeke bill to the postoffice appropriation bill, and friends of the parcels post system will naturally want to know what this means.

The Goeke bill authorizes the acquisition by the government by condemnation or otherwise, of express companies and their property holdings, the express business of the country to be conducted by the postoffice department, which must establish a parcels post and a post express. Under the action of the rules committee the House, according to the despatches, will vote upon the merits of the bill when the postoffice appropriation bill is up for passage. This measure, it seems, has been pressed forward by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce because indications pointed toward action elsewhere on the parcels post proposition if the committee should longer hesitate to report a measure of some kind. It is added, however, that several minority members of this committee are expected to file an adverse report on the Goeke bill, holding that the action of the Democratic members is a step toward socialism.

Regardless of the motives behind it, it would seem that the immediate, and perhaps the ultimate, effect of the Goeke bill will be to confuse and complicate an issue that is otherwise as simple as a sum in addition. The original proposal is that an amount of money sufficient to experiment with the parcels post on the rural routes be provided for in the postoffice appropriation bill. With this money at its disposal the postoffice department could go ahead and gradually introduce the parcels post system. It would not need anything the express companies have, for it is already in possession of ample machinery. The introduction into the discussion of a proposal to acquire the express companies can only have the effect of raising questions that are utterly foreign to the main point. Popular opinion will not approve of the expenditure of a great sum of money merely to put the express companies out of business. There will be no objection to the express companies remaining in business so long as they find the business profitable. What the American public wants, we think, is a government domestic parcels post system, and there is no reason in the world why, in complying with this demand, the government should involve itself in complications with private corporations or become entangled in socialistic or untried economic experiments. Starting the parcels post should be as easy as opening a new mail route. All Congress needs to do is to provide the necessary funds; the postoffice department will attend to the details.

Means of Distinction

AS DEMOCRACY impresses itself more and more upon the modern world, at least in its more easily accepted forms, distinction in the shape of conventional class divisions, in typical ornament and in the conferring of medals and orders, is more and more done away with. Whether this be a permanent change and whether it be consistent with wisdom, we do not pretend to discuss, but we do advance that distinction in one's own person as a tribute to merit and achievement is something that it will take men a long time to forego with entire equanimity. We therefore call attention to a means of achieving distinction that if any have not tried it he or she may do so with honor to themselves and abiding profit to their fellows. Those that are willing to strive for distinction in the way that we propose, can do so by saying what they really think, they can refuse to let any one hinder their thinking and they can think and speak for the benefit of the state.

There has seldom been a posture in the public and private affairs of men in the United States when there was more show of independent thinking and more danger that thinking would cease to be independent. Anarchy has its conventions as well as conservatism. Under the guise of protesting against unjust laws and of seeking to overturn institutions when their working does not please everybody, men may let themselves be led astray by a popular motive rather than a right motive and may consent to have their cool reason and their knowledge of facts overthrown by fear of the noisy and unthinking whose voices are out of all proportion to their honesty. Why feel yourself bound to agree with one or any when your only business is to agree with justice? The danger that confronts the United States today is that under the appearance of independent thinking men may in reality do their thinking that it may pattern itself on a personality, the absolute contradiction of true independence.

There were many thousands of voices that shouted that Diana of the Ephesians was great and there were few to think otherwise, but today Diana is unconsidered dust, and those that braved the trials of a distinguished independence of thought are they that all the western world reveres. Independence, as an abstract conception, has great attractions for all of us, but one observes at times a certain unconscious preference for being independent in crowds, and the crowd is always swayed by some one. It is at this point that without independence in thinking, without reliance on impersonal rules, justice must be left to an uncertain combat with personality, with the chance that independence shall be changed to dependence. At a time when population multiplies enormously and the means of communication become easier, the distinguished man will be he that thinks as right may best guide him, not as he may surmise will please others. This may not bring him money or goods, his name may not figure in the lists drawn up for the world to gape at, he may not minister to the passion of those that would have head and the circus, but so surely as the sun rises men will learn to speak of him with trust and confidence because he thought well enough of his fellow man not to please him but to help him.

THE steel mills of the country are said to be running nearly to their full capacity. This is a pretty strong indication of a return of business confidence.

LATEST advices from Seoul indicate that Japan is preparing to act summarily toward Korean conspirators against the governor-general, one of the ablest and best of her military servants, Count Terauchi. American interest in the affair is something more than curiosity based on scrutiny of the workings of a policy of "benevolent assimilation." The alleged conspirators are mostly adherents of Christianity and are converts of the American Presbyterian missionaries in one of the most remarkable wholesale transfers of religious loyalty recorded in the history of Christian propaganda. The missionaries deny any complicity in any effort to weaken Japan's authority and any responsibility for overt acts against the ruling race. At the same time they are aware of the logical connection between the type of freedom in faith which the New Testament teaches and the nationalism which Koreans have persisted in retaining even where most loyal outwardly to the Mikado's representatives.

The position of American Presbyterian missionaries and educators in Korea of late has been one calling for utmost wisdom of speech and deed. They have instinctively as well as deliberately insisted on "rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's" and have used their influence thus in guiding Koreans. At the same time they have not been able to approve all policies that Japan has followed in governing the province that formerly was a kingdom. Policy decrees relative rather than positive criticism.

Unfortunately, the occidental public interested in the coming trial is not likely to learn much about it. Japan, when at war with Russia, showed the world to what extent censorship could be carried; she repeated the process when the conspirators against the Mikado were discovered and punished early in 1911; and not much about this affair is likely to come through for permanent foreign correspondents in Japanese territory know on which side prudence lies.

Canada's Reach for Trade

ONLY in a very few and unimportant instances have there been any evidences in this country of anything bordering upon national jealousy because of Canada's recent and apparently successful effort to secure, along reciprocal lines, the trade of the West Indies. This trade was at one time practically monopolized by the United States; that it has fallen away is due to circumstances for which neither the West Indies nor the Dominion of Canada can be held responsible. It is due to circumstances, indeed, for which on the whole the United States has greater reason for being grateful than regretful.

This country has developed internally at such a rate during the last fifty years that it has been generally neglectful of foreign commercial opportunities, excepting only those which have offered immense advantages of exchange. It has dealt largely with nations that have bought largely of its products. Manufactured articles have of late years swollen its exports, but these have followed the usual channels. There has been a great market at home; there has been a ready market with the great nations abroad; the West Indies, like the Latin republics, have received little attention. The trade of the former has gone to England, Germany, France, Italy and Spain; the trade of the latter has also been somewhat scattered; if Canada is now striving to consolidate and control it, and likely to succeed, it is only another proof of Canada's alertness to opportunity. Surely, the United States will not begrudge it the fruits of its enterprise and energy.

The understanding is that in exchange for the Dominion's promise to buy tropical products of the British West Indies those colonies will give like preference to Canadian manufactures and products. The arrangement is not very different from that proposed by the commission which strove so hard recently to bring about a reciprocal agreement between the Dominion and the United States. It is not, in fact, at all unlike the form of agreement which thousands of Americans would like to see carried out between the United States and all the other nations of these continents. There is trade and commerce enough for all, and there should be profit enough for all if all would agree to terms based upon equity and justice. They will all do so some day, for they will see that the common interests of humanity demand the breaking down of international trade barriers that prevent the world-wide diffusion of prosperity.

THE fact that the United States senators from Virginia and West Virginia have joined in the introduction of a bill requiring the federal government to account to the original thirteen states for the money it has received from the sale of the Northwest territory should have the effect of stimulating, in the schools and out of them, fresh interest in the early history of this republic. The Northwest territory claim is not new; it has come forward at intervals from the time the tract was divided into smaller territories. It was originally the immense body of land included between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the Great lakes out of which were carved the present states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The general student has been taught for years that the original thirteen states ceded the territory to the national government which provided for its administration under the ordinance of 1787. But there has always been a contention in at least one of the original thirteen states which has given denial to the truth of this off-hand statement.

The territory in question was discovered and explored by the French under La Salle about 1670, and its possession by France was undisputed until the middle of the eighteenth century, although charters granted by James I and Charles II gave jurisdiction over it to Connecticut and Virginia. In 1748-9, when the English began to establish trading posts and to plan generally for the settlement of the region, disputes arose with the French that eventually resulted in war. The treaty of Paris in 1763 established the English possession. Little was done, however, toward settling the territory before the war of independence, although trading posts and a few thriving communities existed on the Great lakes and on the Ohio and Mississippi. It was during the progress of the revolution that disputes first arose between the states as to the ownership of the land. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia laid claim to the northwestern region, while the other nine states regarded the land as the joint possession of the whole thirteen. Maryland actually refused to accede to the articles of confederation unless the indi-

Japan in Korea

vidual states gave up their claims. This brought about a cession to Congress of the title to the lands in question, Connecticut, however, reserving a tract that became popularly known as the Western Reserve. This stretched along Lake Erie west of Pennsylvania, and contained 3,666,291 acres. Virginia reserved similar tract to pay her land bounties. This was situated between the Miami, Scioto and Ohio rivers and contained 3,709,848 acres. In 1785 provisions were made by Congress for the survey and sale of western lands, and in 1787 the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, forbidding slavery in the entire region, was passed.

In the sale of the lands, it is claimed, the rights of Virginia were ignored. The ordinary records seem to show that she ceded to the United States all of her lands in the Northwest territory; but it must be that the provisions, in her estimation, were not fairly carried out, for the claim now to be brought forward again is an old one and has been frequently and persistently pressed by her representatives. It is believed that a full settlement would now cost the national treasury \$100,000,000. It is time that the case were disposed of. It is not fair to assume that Virginia and West Virginia are seeking anything to which their people do not believe themselves entitled. The fact that over a century has elapsed since a wrong was committed does not make the wrong right. Neither does time make righteous a false claim. What is called for is an inquiry into the matter and a settlement of it that will be just and honorable.

ORIENTALS living near desert wastes traversed only by caravans of camels long since

learned that it was impolitic to permit the ungainly beast of burden to intrude so much as his nose under the flap of the tent set up on the side of the oasis. Concede as much as that and neck, shoulders, humps and all soon followed. The same practical wisdom is summed up in the warning of the occidental sage against the man who if given an inch takes an ell. Of the same import is the saying relative to the folly of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. In short, humanity's immemorial experience all goes to show that prevention is the highest form of salvation. All this is apropos an interesting test of relative loyalties now under way in the United States. Resident within it now are men who put class above nation. When seeking naturalization and citizenship and cross-examined by the court as to which has their supreme regard, the country of which they wish to be a citizen or the "syndicalist" organization whose behemoths they obey in attacks on capital, they not infrequently choose the latter. A Seattle judge recently refused to naturalize a dozen such men who thus replied and we believe he did rightly.

Exclusion from residence in the United States of persons whose supreme loyalty is to an international organization organized on distinctly class lines is not possible at this stage of the conflict. But through the courts at least such of the "syndicalists" as seek citizenship can be denied it. Nor, in view of the avowed policies of the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World as voiced by them in recent controversies in both eastern and western states, is this political aspect of the matter insignificant. For tactical purposes they say they intend to naturalize larger numbers of their adherents. If the courts will follow the Seattle judge's precedent this plan can be blocked.

SO LONG as the various companies in New England now busy developing water power, which in turn gathers and transmits electricity, remain competitors, prospective patrons may view with complacency their huge investments in dams and power houses on the streams of the section. When they cease to be competitors then another and different story—as Kipling would say—has to be written. Just now there is competition, and Chicopee is a typical Massachusetts manufacturing town that is deliberating with some care over the proffers of two rival producers already well equipped and a third one that also is anxious to sell power and develop its plant.

Water in the Chicopee river now must be supplemented by use of steam. Electric power, on terms as low as are now offered to Chicopee, can be obtained by mill men with much less cost than fuel, not to mention apparatus for consuming it and care of the same. Final action by the city has yet to be taken. But the recommendations of a special committee of investigators urge recourse to a source of power and light that already is proving serviceable in Worcester, Marlboro, Clinton and Fitchburg, Mass., Keene, N. H., and smaller towns. New England's "white coal," like that of northern Italy and Scandinavia, some day will save her industries as the supply of fuel from the middle and southern states grows prohibitive in price. New England state governments should awake to this trend and secure to the people rights of possession and use that are now fast passing into private hands. States west of the Hudson and also the national government are doing it.

SIXTY-THREE thousand acres of government irrigated land in the Big Horn basin are to be thrown open to settlement shortly. As this is little more than a third of the reclaimable land in the section, it is evident that there are still opportunities open to the settler in this country.

THE weather of late has been helping the American vacant-lot crops in the East and West. A number of cities that have thus far failed to enter upon an organized vacant-lot cultivation movement may still, if they hurry, be in time for the next period of propitious weather.

IF IT is true that the earth is racing toward the cluster of Hercules at the rate of 600 miles a minute, it is also true that several millions of years will probably elapse before the earth can get there. So other matters of far greater urgency may well occupy attention at present.

A MEMORANDUM pad has been invented which may be held on the wrist while in use yet swung back on the arm when not in use. This will be particularly valuable to people who cannot suspend business while eating.

THE directory census for this year gives St. Louis a population of 817,725. This is still 182,275 short of St. Louis' favorite figure, but the Million Population Club celebration cannot be far off now.

The Camel's Nose

Rival Venders of Power